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20 CENTS

## 100 FIRMS IN U. S. PLACED ON BRITISH TRADE BLACK LIST

State Department Asks Particulars of Application  
Of New Rules

## RETALIATION TALK

Ost. Lloyd Carries Report  
Of Possibility of Commerce War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 20.—The State Department has formally requested the British Embassy to furnish information concerning the application of the Enemy Trading Act to American firms and corporations. This request is due to the publication of a list of a hundred firms and individuals in the United States with whom British subjects are advised not to trade.

## Danger of a Trade War Between Britain and U.S.

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, July 20.—The Deutscher Ueberseesendienst reports: The situation resulting from the British black-listing of Americans is discussed as the most serious issue between Britain and the United States. There is much discussion of the necessity of adopting retaliatory measures.

According to a Washington despatch to the paper American administration officials believe that, unless an amicable diplomatic settlement is reached, there is danger of a serious trade war between Britain and America. A telegram from Washington to the New York Tribune says that there has been a complete change in the Administration's attitude towards Britain.

America has been roused by a series of pinpricks to the necessity of taking a firm stand against the British infringement of American rights. Senator Hitchcock advocates an embargo against exports to Britain.

Professor Stowell, an authority on international law, says that Britain's action is a flagrant violation of American sovereignty; to submit would be humiliating to American independence and national self-respect.

In Washington, the Dutch Minister discussed with the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Polk, the British black list and various other questions, including British interference with neutral mails. The State Department made an informal inquiry at the British Embassy for information concerning the application of the British Trading with the Enemy Act to American business firms, also for facts relating to the blacklisting of American firms.

It was officially stated at the State Department that the Government is preparing an act in defense of American interests. The next step would be that the American Ambassador at London would be requested to ask for further information.

A telegram from Washington to the American says that reports made to the War Department state that British cruisers entered the three miles territorial limit off the Philippines and, while under the jurisdiction of the United States, detained and searched merchantmen, as if they were on the high sea. It was declared that American commerce has been interrupted in Singapore, Penang, Hongkong and other ports in the Far East, without any redress for the American owners.

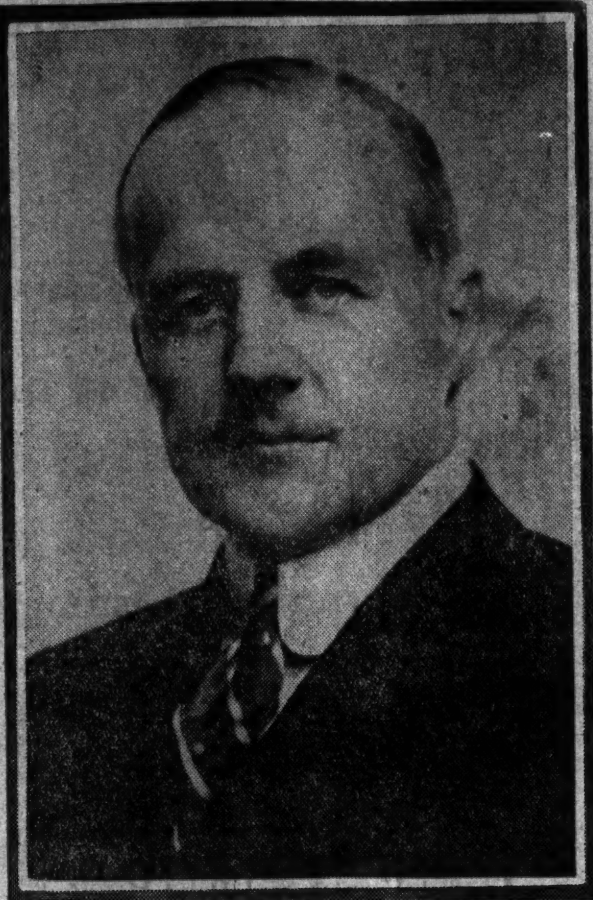
## CHINA'S SILVER SALES CAUSE RENEWED FEAR

Rise in Money's Price Unsettles  
This Country; Expect Adverse Influence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 20.—Montagu's weekly silver report states that activity of the Indian bazaars caused a recovery in the price of silver, but China sales led to a renewed fall. The rise in the price of money in London has unsettled China exchange, so that the possibility of an adverse influence from China exists. Owing to the departure of American employees, many of the silver mines in Mexico have been shut down.

## Wilson Campaign Manager Chosen



VANCE MCCORMICK

St. Louis, June 13.—The selection of Vance McCormick as chairman of the Democratic National Committee was accepted here as a definite bid for Progressive support.

McCormick is regarded by the leading members of the party as a Progressive Democrat. In 1914 he was the Democratic nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania.

McCormick is a man of great wealth and business ability. The family to which he belongs owns coal lands, steel works, grain warehouses and hundreds of farms in the vicinity of Harrisburg. His business is that of a banker and capitalist, and he is prominent socially. He served a term as Mayor of Harrisburg in 1902, though it is a Republican city. He has always been a liberal campaign contributor.

Mr. McCormick is now forty-four years old. He is a bachelor, short of stature but sturdy of build. His physique is that of a hardened athlete with a fresh, ruddy complexion that gives him an unusually youthful appearance. During the height of his college career in 1893, Mr. McCormick was elected Captain of the Yale football team.

## REDMOND'S ULTIMATUM ON THE HOME RULE BILL

Nationalists Will End Agreement If Terms Decided On  
Are Not Adhered To

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 20.—Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist party, has published a memorandum which he sent to Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, on Tuesday, declaring that the delay in introducing the Home Rule Amending Bill and the irritation caused by Lord Lansdowne's speech have created a very serious situation in Ireland and any proposal to depart from the terms agreed will compel the Irish party to declare the agreement ended.

## MISSIONARIES MURDERED BY JAPANESE BURGLAR

Rev. W. A. F. Campbell and Wife  
Slain at Karuizawa; Robbery Was Motive

Karuizawa, July 16.—The Rev. W. A. F. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, members of the Canadian Methodist Mission, Tokio, were murdered by robbers who broke into their house in the Grove about three o'clock this morning.

Robbery prompted the terrible deed. The amah employed by Mr. and Mrs. Campbell is the only one who can give any account of the affair.

It is supposed that the burglar entered the bedroom from a low sloping roof, and was searching for money. It is presumed that his search—the chest of drawers in the room shows evidence of being rummaged—disturbed Mr. Campbell, who must have seized the man from behind. A struggle evidently followed, whereupon the robber stabbed Mr. Campbell with a short dirk or knife.

Mr. Campbell was severely stabbed in various parts of the body. Mrs. Campbell, awakened by the noise of the scuffle, screamed for help. She was then attacked by the robber, who stabbed her in the breast, and hacked at her left arm. An artery was severed in the upper part of the arm, and the victim bled profusely, death taking place within an hour.

## GUMISHKANEH CAPTURED BY RUSSIANS; TEN MILE ADVANCE IN CAUCASUS

Latest Possession is 40 Miles  
From Balburt; Right Wing  
Is Pushing Forward

## BIG DRIVE IN VOLHYNIA

13,000 Men Captured in July; 30  
Guns and Much Material  
Among Booty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 21.—It is officially announced that the Russian forces in the Caucasus have captured Gumishkaneh, forty miles north-west of Balburt.

In the Caucasus, the successful offensive of our right wing continues. Some detachments advanced over ten miles.

There were violent artillery duels on the Dvina and Volhynia fronts.

Peking, July 19.—The following official communiqué from Petrograd, dated July 17, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—In Volhynia, in the region to the east and south-east of the borough of Svinub, the valiant troops of General Saharoff broke the enemy's resistance.

During the fighting in the region of the village of Pustomita, we captured over 1,000 prisoners (Germans and Austrians), 3 light and 2 heavy guns, several machine-guns and a quantity of other war material. The valiant General Vladimir Dragomiroff was wounded in the leg by a fragment of shrapnel.

In the region of the Lower Lipa, we are continuing our successful advance. The enemy are offering a stubborn resistance here. During the fighting in this region, our troops captured 228 officers, 5,872 men, 24 guns, of which 12 were of heavy caliber, 14 machine-guns, several thousand rifles and other war material. In addition we captured here 51 officers and 2,165 men.

The total number of prisoners and trophies captured during July in Volhynia amounts approximately to 317 officers, 12,637 men, 30 guns, 17 of which were heavy (10 centimeters, and 6 and 9 inches), a large number of machine-guns and a quantity of other war material.

In the direction of Kiriababa, on the frontier of Transylvania, our troops have occupied a further series of heights. In the Riga region, the fighting is developing in our favor. We have occupied part of the enemy's trenches and taken prisoners.

The Turkish front: The offensive of the troops belonging to the right flank of the Caucasian army is developing. On July 16, the Kuban, belonging to the column of General Gornostaeff, were highly successful.

## Von Hindenburg Beats Off Repeated Russian Attacks

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 20.—Eastern theater.—Army group of von Hindenburg: Yesterday, repeated Russian attacks on both sides of the road to Kekkau, south-east of Riga, again failed. The enemy only increased their large losses. Russian patrols and stronger reconnoitering detachments were everywhere repulsed.

Army group of Prince Leopold: After lively hand-grenade engagements, the Russians attacked in the vicinity of Skrebova, but were flatly repulsed.

Army group of von Linsingen: North of Bokolom, on the Suokhod bending, Austro-Hungarian troops made a short thrust, driving the Russians from their first line and returning methodically to their own position. South-west of Lutsk, German troops advanced and have occupied the line Tereskoviec-Jelizarov. The enemy increased their fire on the lower Lipa and in the district of Wirben.

Army group of Count von Bothmer: No incidents of importance.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, July 20.—Russian theater.—In Volhynia, the Germans pushed back the enemy west of the lowlands of Zwiniacz, northwards.

Italian theater.—The situation is generally quiet. Austro-Hungarian torpedo-boats, during the night of July 15, in the Adriatic, destroyed an Italian and another submarine.

## British Peeress, Munitions Worker, Sells Shell Cases at Allied Bazaar



LADY COLEBROOK AT ALLIED BAZAAR. (UNITED FILM SERVICE)

Lady Colebrook, a British peeress, photographed with one of the French field guns brought especially from the battlefields for exhibition at the Allied Bazaar, in New York.

Lady Colebrook is one of the many titled women who signed up with the British Government to do a "six months bit" in the munitions plants, and became one of the most proficient of the women munitions workers.

Having had plenty of experience making the real shells, she was engaged during the Bazaar in manufacturing in sight of the crowd, miniature shell cases, which she sold as fast as made, for paperweights, for the benefit of the British, French and Belgian wounded soldiers. The bazaar took in \$1,500,000; total expenses were only \$150,000.

## Cotton-Growing Tests Here Show Local Varieties Lead

American and Egyptian Plants, However, May Do Well  
Later; Some Interesting Experiments

A year or so ago, Mr. J. Kerfoot and several other cotton men in the Settlement were talking strongly on the need for experimental work, with the idea of improving China cotton. Then it all died down and most people, if they gave the matter any thought at all, probably took it to be just a matter of talk and nothing more. Far from it, for these experts have been very seriously at work since then and it may not be very long before results of their labors become apparent.

This is what has happened, all so unobtrusively that only those principally concerned knew of it. The Cotton Testing House—already doing good work by fighting against the adulteration of cotton—put up the funds necessary for running two experimental cotton farms.

They are small, but then money is not too plentiful. One is situated next to No. 17 Rue Cornelle, on the Frenchtown Park tract and the other on Ward Road, opposite the Inshallah Dairy Farm. Mr. Emil Widler has been given charge and is hard at it doing everything in the way of testing results from different seeds.

Mr. Widler had the land carefully cleared and clean weeded, put the drains in order, secured suitable manures of proved utility and sent to the American Bureau of Agriculture for samples of all the best grades of American cotton seed. Besides these, he obtained Egyptian and South Seas seed and everything from China that was worth anything at all. Particulars Tabled

These were sown in blocks, tabled in every possible way as to times, weather conditions, temperatures of atmosphere and land, etc. and as much care taken of the plants when they grew as if they were millionaire babies. It is a trifle too early to speak definitely of results, but much has been learnt already.

The Egyptian calls for no comment in particular. The South Seas has too much of a tendency to emulate Jack's beanstalk. The American varieties, sad to say, though they are the very best, have disappointed, but they may make amends later.

They are behind the Chinese varieties and the first impression is that they are too late for this country, yet there is the hope that

they may have a yield which will compensate for this. The native seeds, seemingly with their dander up at being challenged and thriving under the unusual care accorded them, have, up to the present, scored in every way.

This is the first stage and there must now be a wait until the producing season for the really important results. Mr. Widler thinks that the probable reason for the non-success of imported seed has been an unsuitable climate and the question has been raised whether, if it is shown to be impossible to get the yield from Chinese plants which can be obtained from American, it would not pay to try crossing the two and this may yet be done.

## Seek Proper Sowing Period

The determination of the correct sowing period, Mr. Widler says, is most important and here he gives a point to the Chinese. "With all our scientific knowledge, they beat us at this, if at nothing else. They know when to sow and that is all there is in it. How they can tell, no-one knows, but the farms again this year have shown that they do know."

Mr. Widler planted between April 8 and June 10, under the best of cultivating conditions for all varieties and he has had all sorts of results, from the best to that which is not worth boasting about. The Chinese, on the other hand, with their primitive cultivation methods, seem all to have done well.

Mr. Widler instanced some of the Chinese faults which must be eradicated if their crops are to be improved, no matter what seed they use. First, they will not weed properly.

To start off, they not infrequently mix their cotton with all sorts of other crops, to the detriment of all. Then, they cannot see the point of going out immediately after rain and clearing away all the weeds. Instead, they go at it in a haphazard manner and the day that they choose for weeding invariably comes at the end of a dry spell, with the roots well established in hard ground.

Another weak point with them is fertilizing. They may omit it altogether, or they may use anything that is handy and of the two faults, the first is almost preferable. Mr.

(Continued on Page 11)

## BRITISH GAIN BACK MORE LOST GROUND AT DELVILLE WOOD

Record Substantial Advance  
Beyond Longueval; Carry  
Out Important Raids

## PROGRESS 1,000 YDS.

Germans Driven Out of Four-  
reaux Wood; Is Held  
Against Night Dash

## WIN FOR FRENCH

Capture Whole of Position  
From Estrees to Vermand-  
Ovillers Hill

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 21.—An official communiqué from General Sir Douglas Haig, yesterday, reported: A little more ground was gained at Delville Wood and Longueval. North of Longueval-Bazentin, our line pushed forward east of Leipzig Redoubt and a substantial advance was made by bombing parties. Elsewhere in the main battle area, there has been chiefly artillery fighting, without any alterations in positions.

Yesterday evening, south of Armentieres, we carried out important raids on a front of two miles, in which Australians took part 140 prisoners were captured.

General Haig reported in the evening: North of the Bazentin-Longueval line, we advanced for about a thousand yards, despite stubborn opposition. Heavy fighting continued on the northern outskirts of Longueval village and Delville Wood. The remainder of the main battle front is unchanged.

Our aeroplanes, yesterday, dropped many tons of explosives, gas and night, very successfully, on railway centers, aerodromes and other important points. An enemy aeroplane was destroyed and several others forced to descend, damaged. Since the 15th, four of our machines have failed to return.

## British Capture Fourreaux

General Haig reported today: North of the Bazentin-Longueval line, the British advance was pushed as far as Bois des Fourreaux. We drove the enemy out of Fourreaux Wood.

The enemy made a counterattack during the night, after an intense bombardment with gas-shells and succeeded in entering the north end of the wood, but failed to dislodge us from the south end. The battle continues without intermission between Leipzig Redoubt, on the west and Delville Wood, on the east.

There has been no change elsewhere.

The diary of a German commanding officer shows that, on July 1, the 6th Bavarian reserve regiment lost 3,000 men out of a total of 3,500. Another document shows that another battalion of Bavarian troops lost 880 men out of 1,100, while the other two battalions lost more than half their effectives.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters states that the blow struck at the enemy on the 19th was at a spot where, apparently, it was not expected, on a front of 3,000 yards, south of Armentieres. The British artillery, for five days previously, had insistently pounded the enemy's entanglements and rain-soaked parapets on the whole front.

The bombardment quickened on the morning of the 19th on the above sector and the range was lifted in the evening to form a barrage. Then an infantry attack was launched, in which the Australians had a full share.

## Furious Assault

The German artillery and machine-guns, which up to that time had been comparatively silent, opened a very hot fire immediately the assault started, but the Australians and British, some of whom were receiving their baptism of fire, swept on without wavering, over the spongy No Man's Land and bayoneted, bombed or captured the Bavarian troops daring to remain in the enemy's front line, destroyed their dug-outs,



mine-shafts, stores and wires and withdrew with their booty and prisoners, who were woe-begone and state that our incessant raids have demoralised the Germans, confirming the impression of the value of these incursions in wearing down the enemy.

Reuter's correspondent relates, as an incident in the clearing up of Ovillers, that a German officer who had been captured offered the subaltern guarding him his Iron Cross, for "doing what we considered impossible." The subaltern thanked him, but declined the offer, saying that Britons are not accustomed to deprive an enemy in misfortune of the reward of his bravery.

#### French Successes

Paris, July 21.—In the Somme theater of operations, in less than a fortnight, the French troops, over a 16 kilometer front, which has gained ten kilometers at its maximum depth, have won 80 square kilometers, with organisations, which are of every description—trenches, fortified villages and quarries resembling fortresses and woods transformed into redoubts. Our booty comprises 85 guns, including many of large caliber, a great number of machine-guns and 233 officers and 12,000 men prisoners.

These successes, however, represent only the beginning of the battle and the first steps forward. The full in our operations during the past few days has been partly due to bad weather.

This does not mean inactivity, as, meanwhile, organization and preparation for a resumption of our advance has been in progress uninterrupted. Past experience has proved that enormous preparatory work is necessary before every move forward, owing to the considerable strength of the German positions. Our advance was resumed yesterday by an important gain east of Hardecourt.

#### Rush German Line

The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: North of the Somme, we are consolidating the positions won this morning. South of the Somme, we extended our front of attack in the afternoon and captured the whole of the first German position from Estrees to Vermand-Ovillers Hill.

During the fighting today, on both banks of the river Somme, we captured 2,900 prisoners, 3 guns, 30 machine-guns and much material. We continued to progress by bombing west of Thiamont Work, on the right of the Meuse. We took 300 prisoners this morning on the Fleury sector.

French air-squadrons were very active on Wednesday night. They bombed the stations at Thionville, Montmedy, Brielle and Roisel and military establishments at Lorrach, north-east of Bale.

#### Break Up Night Attack

The communique this afternoon reported: At dusk, the enemy made a counter-attack on our new positions south of Soyecourt. The battalion leading the assault was caught by our barrage and machine-gun fire and driven back in disorder, with very heavy losses.

The night was quiet in the region of the Somme. There were great reciprocal artillery bombardments at Chattancourt and Fleury.

Our air-squadrons bombed several important points on the enemy's front, including railway-stations. An enemy aeroplane again bombarded the open towns of Baccarat and Luneville, which is regarded as justifying reprisals.

#### British Attack in Force

But Meet with no Success  
(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 20.—Western theater.—Between the sea and the Aisne, there was a lively fire activity and numerous patrol enterprises were undertaken. Considerable British forces attacked the positions north and west of Fromelles. They were repulsed and, where they succeeded in penetrating the German line, they were ejected by a counter-attack.

On both sides of the Somme, new and heavy combats are raging. Strong British attacks against Longueval and the Delville Wood enabled the enemy to penetrate the positions again. A German counter-attack, however, drove them back.

The enemy still occupy parts of the village and the wood.

This morning, Anglo-French attacks began on the whole front from Pourceaux Wood to the Somme. The first strong storm was broken. The French, in the afternoon, twice attacked without success in the vicinity of Belloy.

In the district of Estrées-Soyecourt, the enemy were three times bloodily repulsed. From a salient trench at Soyecourt they were ejected by the bayonet. The artillery activity on both sides of the Somme increased to the highest intensity.

At parts of the front in the Champagne the artillery was temporarily active. In the Argonne, mine-thruster engagements occurred.

In the Meuse sector, there were no incidents of importance. On Combres Heights, there were successful German patrol enterprises.

Hostile aeroplanes were shot down near Arras, Péronne, Blaches and Bernand, two of them by Lieutenants Parschau and Hoehndorf. According to a delayed report, Lieutenant Hoehndorf, on the 15th, shot down a French biplane south-east of Péronne. The Emperor bestowed the Order Pour le Mérite upon Hoehndorf.

#### Russia Won't Respect Turks' Hospital-Ships

Retaliation For Repeated Attacks by Submarines On Red Cross Vessels

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, July 21.—Russia announces that, henceforth, the Geneva Convention will not apply to Turkish hospital-ships, consequent on the persistent attacks made by Turkish submarines against Russian hospital-ships.

#### News Brevities

The flag of the Shanghai Club was half-masted yesterday in honor of Mr. T. M. MacQueen, who was killed in action in France.

Major H. M. Hughes died in Seoul on July 7, according to word that has been received here. Death was due to heart failure. Major Hughes was 69 years old. He had been in the Far East for 25 years. He returned to the East last spring after two years spent at home and had gone to Seoul to wind up his interests there.

Action against a Chinese for an alleged infringement of a trade mark was begun in the Mixed Court yesterday morning before the German assessor. The plaintiffs were Slevost and Company, a German concern. The case was adjourned for a special hearing after evidence by a representative of the firm, Mr. J. B. Davies appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. A. S. Wilson for the defendants.

The Eastern News Agency (Japan) carries the following: The question of the transfer of a portion of the Chinese Eastern Railway is now being negotiated as an annex to the Russo-Japanese compact, especially about the price and other details. There are points undecided about the price and the negotiations are still pending. If the agreement comes into existence, the matter will be shown to the Chinese Government to get its acceptance. Thus it will take some time until final settlements are effected, but it has progressed to the stage that, if there is any definite reply from Russia, the further steps will be taken at once. Therefore, it may probably be concluded during this month.

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#### It Was Not Ku Ao Arrested at Peking

Someone Who Closely Resembled Notorious Monarchist; Dr. Geo. Mark Resigns

Reuter's Pacific Service in The China Press

Peking, July 22.—It is understood that the person arrested at the railway station recently was not Ku Ao, but one closely resembling him, who has been released on proving his identity.

The resignation of Dr. George Mark, Vice-Minister of Communications, has been accepted. Wang Fu-wei succeeds him.

#### Parliament to Ask Pay For Last Thirty Months?

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Peking, July 19.—Some doubt is expressed whether a quorum will be present on August 1, the day on which Parliament is to assemble. The stream of Members of Parliament that is trickling into Peking is very thin, and it is estimated that, at the present moment there are less than a hundred in the Capital. There is, of course, a big contingent in Shanghai, but it is by no means sure, even if they all come up here, that a quorum will be obtained.

It is probable that no objection will be raised in the first instance to men who are supposed to be tainted with "monarchism" taking their seats. This session is not so much an extension of the olive-branch as a yielding to necessity. As already stated, it is problematical whether there will be a quorum in any case, but certainly if all who were associated directly or indirectly with the monarchist movement were disqualified it would be impossible legally to transact business.

One of the first things that the Parliament should do, assuming that the requisite number of members are scraped together, is to amend the absurd quorum regulation. At the present time, in each chamber, more than half the members must be present to form a quorum. In the British House of Commons about one-tenth constitutes a quorum, and in other long established legislatures a much smaller proportion than one half is deemed necessary. In practice, the Chinese Parliament, in 1913, found that the quorum regulation was used as a powerful instrument of obstruction. As no party had an actual majority it was possible for the smaller parties to hold up business by simply refraining from attendance. It is within the power of the Parliament to change the quorum regulation, and unless a repetition of the unfortunate incidents of 1913 is to be risked, it is to be hoped that this will be one of the first things to engage attention.

Considerable stress is being laid by

some of the Chinese newspapers here upon what is described as the excessive remuneration that Members of Parliament receive. It is pointed out that in a wealthy country such as Great Britain members only receive £400 a year, whereas a Chinese Member of Parliament gets \$6,000. Some of the members are said to contemplate demanding arrears of stipend for the thirty months that the Parliament has been in abeyance. This claim, if pressed, will meet with determined opposition, as the Treasury is practically empty and the amount required would reach \$12,000,000.

Although the financial outlook is far from bright, I learn that the so-called moratorium is to be cancelled in the immediate future. There is really no reason why payment of silver on notes should not be resumed, as, although there is a good quantity of paper outstanding there is no reason to suppose that, after a day or two, much of it will be presented for redemption. The appointment of Mr. S. E. Lucas, who has been in charge of the affairs

of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China in Peking for some considerable time, as assistant manager of the Bank of China, has been warmly welcomed in responsible circles, foreign and Chinese.

Mr. Lucas' professional qualifications for the post are beyond all question, and he is moreover a genuine well-wisher of China. Aided by such men China will meet her difficulties with a much brighter prospect of success. A beginning has been made in the direction of utilizing foreign assistance in an executive instead of an exclusively advisory capacity and the experiment should prove highly beneficial.



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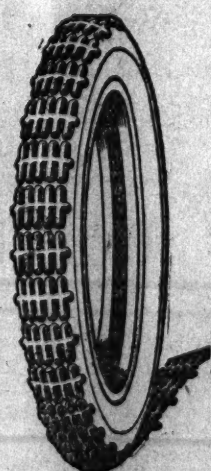
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## MESOPOTAMIA MUDDLE TO BE PROBED SECRETLY

Searching Inquiry By Boards  
With Compulsory Powers  
To Secure Evidence

TO SEE ALL DOCUMENTS

Mr. George Says Supplies Abundant But Transport Has  
Broken Down

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, July 20.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith announced that secret inquiries will be held regarding the operations at the Dardanelles and in Mesopotamia, instead of by select committees. Both houses and also Australia would be represented on the boards of inquiry.

The proposed names and terms with reference to the inquiry would be submitted to the House and a Bill would be introduced providing compulsory powers for securing evidence which might otherwise be unavailable.

Mr. Lloyd George, Secretary of State for War, announced that the Bill embodying the Government's proposals will be introduced on Monday. The inquiries will be searching.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, replying to an observation made by Sir Alfred Mond, said that he fully accepted his proper responsibility in the doings of the Raj, but the work of the Raj would be extremely ill-done if any Secretary of State endeavored to govern India from London, or to administer the forces there. How far he and the Raj had discharged their responsibilities would be reviewed by the committee of inquiry into the operations in Mesopotamia, to which all documents, including confidential ones, would be given.

Mr. Ian Malcolm: Including the Vincent evidence?

Mr. Chamberlain: Of course! Sir Edward Carson: If the Vincent report shows incompetency on the part of someone still carrying out his duties, will the Government act without waiting for the report of the committee?

Mr. Chamberlain: If incompetency is proved to our satisfaction, it will be our duty to act immediately.

Referring to the allegations of niggardliness on the part of the Raj, Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that the additional cost of the force in Mesopotamia is borne by the Imperial Government. He quoted a tribute paid by General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Commander-in-Chief in India, to the assistance he had received from Sir William Meyer, financial member of the Council of the Governor-General of India and said that no financial difficulties have ever been thrown in the way of General Sir Beauchamp Duff.

Mr. Chamberlain concluded: "The Raj has achieved more than it was expected to perform. A great overseas expedition on the scale demanded by the present war was never contemplated by the Imperial Government on behalf of India. Indian troops have been sent to China, Egypt, France and East Africa, besides Mesopotamia, fully organized and equipped with guns."

He mentioned, with emphasis, the difficulties which had arisen owing to the unrest in the Punjab and German intrigues and asked the House to recognise the efforts of the Indian authorities to assist the Empire in its peril, as well as the bravery, fortitude and endurance displayed by the Indian troops.

Mr. Lloyd George explained the relations up to the present existing between the Raj and the War Office with regard to Mesopotamia. General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, was responsible for the direction of the operations and policy and General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Commander-in-Chief in India, was responsible for supplies. When the latter was short of anything, he asked the War Office to remedy the deficiency. Every such request had been honored since Sir William Robertson had been responsible for the operations.

The present arrangement was not very satisfactory and, consequently, it had been arranged that, while India remained the main base, the force in Mesopotamia would continue to be administered by the Commander-in-Chief in India, who would receive his instructions from and be responsible to the Army Council with regard to all matters of personal administration and supplies. Arrangements had been made to despatch to India officers who would assist in the organization of supplies. The War Office would be responsible for their transport.

So far as could be ascertained, the supplies at the base, at present, were abundant. It was the transport that had broken down. River transport was very difficult. He was sure that every steamer available in India had been sent out to the Gulf.

In reply to an interruption by Sir John Jardine, Mr. Lloyd George ex-

plained that the Army Council would have no control over the forces in India. Its control would be over the forces in Mesopotamia and the organization and supplying of those forces.

He was assured that legislation would not be necessary to make that control absolute. The officials sent out would represent the War Office and the Commander-in-Chief in India would, within the limits of his resources, have the honor of requisitions for the army in Mesopotamia.

Mr. Lloyd George welcomed the suggestion made by several members that light railways, such as the one at Alexandria, might be transferred to Mesopotamia.

He emphasised that the opposition of the War Office to the publication of papers was initiated by the military members of the Army Council and concluded by insisting that any negligence or incapacity should be held to account and the inquiry should not delay action.

## RUSSIAN ARMY HAS EASIER TASK AHEAD, SAYS GEN. SHOOVAIEFF

Tsar's War Minister Declares  
Practical Destruction of Aus-  
trians Gives Opportunity For  
Further Actions in Important  
Operative Directions

By General Shoovalieff  
(Russian Minister of War)

Petrograd, June 20.—The battle which began suddenly on June 3 on a front of some scores of miles between the Pripiet and the Pruth is continuing with infallible success.

After a violent bombardment the line of the Austrian army in the region of Lutsk and of the River Strypa was broken, its right wing torn from the center and its left wing crumpled. Those who escaped were left to themselves, and abandoning to the Russians immense spoils, are trying hurriedly to leave the battlefield. They have lost up to the present about 2,500 officers and 150,000 men taken prisoners.

The uninterrupted progress of the Russians in Volhynia and Galicia is accompanied by the occupation of a wide area covered with endless rows of trenches and possessing important strategic boundaries, railway and water junctions.

The advance in the region of the Pruth and Dniester, notwithstanding the arrival of enemy reinforcements, is continuing quite successfully. We have occupied Zaleszczyki, Gorodenka, Sniatyn and Czernowitz. Large stores of engineering munitions have been captured.

In general, the driving out of the greater part of the Austro-Hungarian army from a broad strip of land thoroughly fortified is practically completed.

Taking the initiative of action and having an outlet in the most important operative directions, after practically destroying the enemy, give ample scope for developing further actions which will take place under easier conditions than those of a position combat which chained the troops down during the previous period of the war.

The results attained more than answer the heroic efforts of the Russian army, which is valiantly continuing to fight in exceptionally high spirits.

### Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—July 23.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymn 320. Preacher—The Sub-Dean. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Litany. Beat in C. Chant 29. Hymns 281, 370. National Anthem. 5.30 p.m. Children's Service. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer. Hymns 247, 23. Preacher—The Dean.

July 26th.—Wednesday, 8 a.m. Holy Communion 8.30 a.m. Litany. 7 p.m. Intercession.

China Inland Mission.—During the summer months a Special Service for Children is being held each Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, in the hall of the China Inland Mission, Wootung Road.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—5th Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher—The Chaplain. Hymns 4, 313, 197. 1 p.m. Morning Prayer. Hymns 172, 198, 595. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Preacher—The Chaplain. Hymns 20, 225, 260, 477.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The service in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning 11 a.m. by Mr. George Howell. Evening 6 p.m. by Mr. W. F. Herbert.

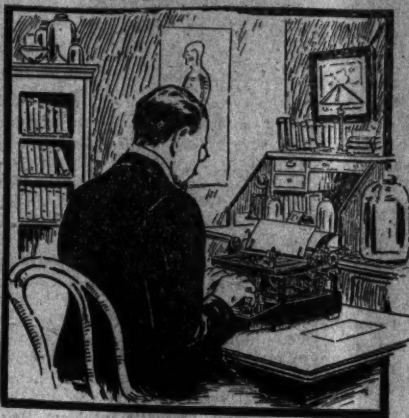
Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Maoson Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service. 11 a.m. Subject—"Truth." Wednesday evening, 6 p.m. Reading Room, No. 21 Nanjing Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield, Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock.

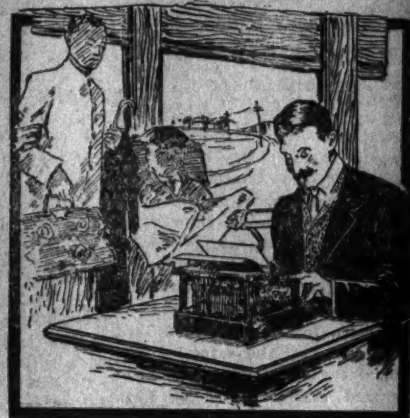
Union Church.—July 23.—11 a.m.: Preacher—Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject, Shumamah holding his own; Chant 10; Hymns 514, "Let God arise" (Stainer) and 297. 6 p.m.: Preacher—Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject, Comfort; Chant 20; Hymns 75, 191, 689.

St. Joseph's Church.—Summer order of divine office. Sunday, Masses at 6, 7.30 and 9 a.m. Benediction at 5 p.m. Week days: Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

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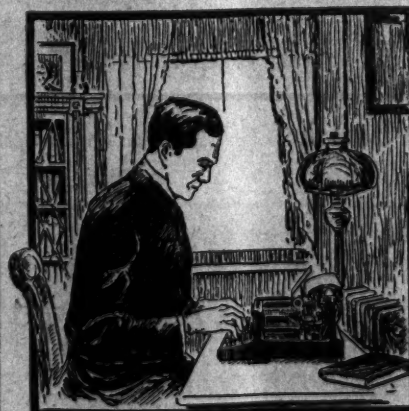
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## HUGE ARMY OF HELPERS AIDS IN VERDUN FIGHT

Gen. Antoine Commands Vast  
Organization That Keeps  
Supplies Moving

EFFICIENCY THE KEYNOTE

Panorama of Entire Front,  
Photographed by Airmen  
Kept at Headquarters

Headquarters, Tenth Army Corps, at the Front, France, May 30 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—General Antoine, commander of the Tenth Army Corps, was bending over a military map at his headquarters when M. Painleve, a member of the Cabinet, was announced. General de Castelnau, commanding the western front, had invited the Minister to visit the several corps headquarters near Verdun, and had authorized representatives of The Associated Press to accompany the Minister. In the circuit of several hundred kilometers three corps headquarters were visited—the Tenth Corps under General Antoine, the Fifth under General Hellouin, and the Third under General Humbert.

The commander of the corps and the Cabinet officer exchanged cordial greetings. General Antoine is a man of commanding presence, tall and athletic, a little beyond middle age, with bronzed face and iron gray hair and mustache. His headquarters were plain to the point of bareness. A rough pine table was in the middle, with a detailed map stretched out, which General Antoine had been studying. Other maps and photographs of sectors, trenches, and various divisions of the works were on the wall, and these, with a few pine chairs, made up the furnishings.

M. Painleve was much interested in the chart showing the layout of the fighting and reserve forces, and General Antoine, standing before the chart, pointed out the main points—Verdun off to the right, then the army corps massed to the west, and then General Antoine's corps doing the work of preparation and forwarding, as well as guarding a considerable sector of the front.

The photographs show the field

better," said the General, leading the way to a large room adjoining.

A score of officers were at work here sorting photographs, developing them, and fitting them together into huge panoramic views, showing every road and trench and tree. These photographs were taken from the clouds by aviators, and now and then airmen came in with negatives just taken of their section. The whole war zone was laid out in small squares, the aviators minutely photographing each square, and then the squares were fitted together like a jigsaw puzzle, making a picture of the whole zone. When the edge of a square was too close to a German battery for the aviator to reach in safety the photograph was taken by a camera lashed to a high pole and held above a trench.

These last trench pictures presented a gruesome scene of the havoc and desolation where the batteries were doing the worst work—the ground swept of trees and foliage and littered with debris while twisted trunks extended their distorted arms.

General Antoine, with a group of staff officers, led the way through the mazes of the camp. The place fairly throbbed as the visitors passed along. Wagons, wagons, wagons, stretched away for miles ahead and behind. A great cloud of dust hung over the cavalcade, and the green fields were covered as with frost from the fall of dust. Four-horse teams strained along, keeping the ranks close together. Every conceivable sort of war stores was in this moving train—boxes and barrels and bales of food for men and animals; huge wine casks set on end, two to a wagon; ordnance carts piled high with boxes of shells; lorries with ugly-looking quick-fire guns, and vans loaded with coils of barbed wire and with sharp-pointed stakes used in the trenches and chevaux-de-frise.

"And this goes on night and day," said Major Camut. "Yes, it is busiest at night near the front, for the moving is dangerous in the daytime, so that the last laps, near the fighting line, start at dusk and go steadily through the night."

Besides the activity on the highway, the fields alongside were equally busy. Here a cavalry camp was posted, and horses by thousands were tethered. At one side a spur of railroad had been run to a camp depot, and here freight cars were unloading supplies and the army vans were

carrying them forward. Soldiers and camp followers and peasants were working at their innumerable occupations. One group, at a cross-road, looked like a market scene in the East, with all races and languages—Africans from Algiers and mongrel Moors from the borders of Tunis and Morocco, Senegalese as black as coal, and yellow-faced Anamites. Most of these French colonials were in fox and zouave outfit. There were French poilus in their gray-blue uniforms, soiled and grimy, and steel casques, and French territorials in the old-time red and blue uniforms with baggy trousers.

The most striking thing in this great field of activity was the regularity with which it was all going on, suggesting sureness of organization. There was no confusion, and the machinery of warfare was running with the precision of a watch.

General Antoine and Minister Painleve now turned to the living quarters. Barracks stretched for half a mile ahead—substantial temporary one-story structures of corrugated iron with an inner double sheathing of heavy paper felt. There was a blast of bugles and a rattle of drums, saluting the commanding General and the Minister. As the sharp notes sounded hundreds of French soldiers who were camped along the route, chatting in groups, sitting at rough benches, and doing their little camp duties, sprang to attention and stood like statues as the General passed by. Those with guns brought the piece sharply to present arms, while most of the poilus, taken unawares in their rough-and-ready garb, were without arms and saluted with the right hand at the cap as the officials passed.

The General paused near a group of twenty grimy soldiers beside a field kitchen. "Are the men content with the food?" asked the General, halting and addressing by name one of the poilus. "Yes, my General," answered the poilu, his face beaming. "And the rice, do the men like it?" queried the General. "No, my General, they will not eat it."

The poilus were definite in condemning the rice portion of the ration, and had no hesitation in expressing this disapproval to the General. General Antoine asked other questions as to the food, and was answered in the same frank way. This was a typical encounter be-

tween the commanding General of an army corps and a French poilu, and showed the inherent democracy of the French Army.

In the barracks the poilus were ranged at attention alongside their long line of bunks. Everything was spick and span; floors clean, bed-clothes piled neatly, mattresses sunning in the windows. There was the same orderly arrangement in the eating quarters, kitchens, and elsewhere.

Outside the barracks on the sloping terrace, the poilus had planted artistic flower beds, with huge letters in flowers spelling Joffre, Castelnau, Antoine, and the other commanders. A huge stock of shells rose among these flowers, and the poilus had stood some of the monster shells on end, with a bunch of flowers and a French flag in the nooses of the projectiles.

General Antoine took a personal interest in the "depot d'ecloppes," as it is called—an extensive organization run by slightly wounded men. General Antoine originated the idea, and it has spread all through the army, these depots back of the front doing scores of helpful little duties for the men on the firing line. Here was an immense laundry turning out a wash of 10,000 pieces.

"It helps the man in the trench to have a clean shirt," said General Antoine as he showed the stocks of flannel shirts about to be returned to the men in front.

There were kitchen gardens for fresh vegetables, forges for mending trench tools, armories for cleaning guns, a candle factory, and innumerable other activities, all run by soldiers who had lost a finger or the edge of an ear, or had some other slight wound temporarily incapacitating them.

At night the party were General Antoine's guests at a large private residence, requisitioned for army purposes, alongside headquarters. It was evidently the home of a well-conditioned family, with spacious corridors lined with sculpture and paintings. The dinner was cooked and served by a soldier, and even the menu card was a work of art done by a noted French cartoonist now serving as a soldier in the ranks.

The American expedition to Mexico came up for discussion as the party were leaving, and General Antoine said:

"The experience of your army

shows that cavalry is still an essential part of army organization. With our trench warfare the idea got about that mounted troops were a thing of the past. But they will always be indispensable for quick movements where elan and dash are needed, and particularly in a flat country. No, the Russians in Mesopotamia and the Americans in Mexico are demonstrating that cavalry is one of the most effective weapons of offense."

### At the Theaters

Satan, a great morality play, will begin a run at the Apollo Theater tomorrow night. The plot of this colossal production is modeled on Milton's Paradise Lost, Klopstock's Messiah and other masterpieces. It is a vast subject handled in a striking manner. The picture is a sequence of studies of the genius of evil through the history of the world. Some of the scenes successfully staged would appear to be beyond the human imagination. Among them are the erection of the Tower of Babel, the Garden of Eden, beautiful episodes from the life of Christ, and dramatic incidents that come down to the present time.

The feature for tonight is a Pathe, The Blue Diamond, in two reels. Late war events are shown in Pathe's British and French Gazettes. There is a two-part Willes picture that is more amusing than usual. Ham the Redskin is another comedy.

Four parts of the Broken Coin, comprising the sixth and seventh episodes, will be exhibited tonight at the Victoria. The Gaumont Graphic shows interesting happenings from every corner of the earth. The rest of the bill is made up of comedies which include Curing the Doctor, When the Press Speaks, and Little's Escape.

At the Olympic Theater the

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Graphic and The Mysterious Mr. Darvey complete the bill.

The Mystery of the Silver Skull, a thrilling detective drama, will be shown tonight at the Towa Theater. There are two exciting parts. His Musical Career is a Chaplin picture. There is a Hazards of Helen picture besides an interesting war gazette.

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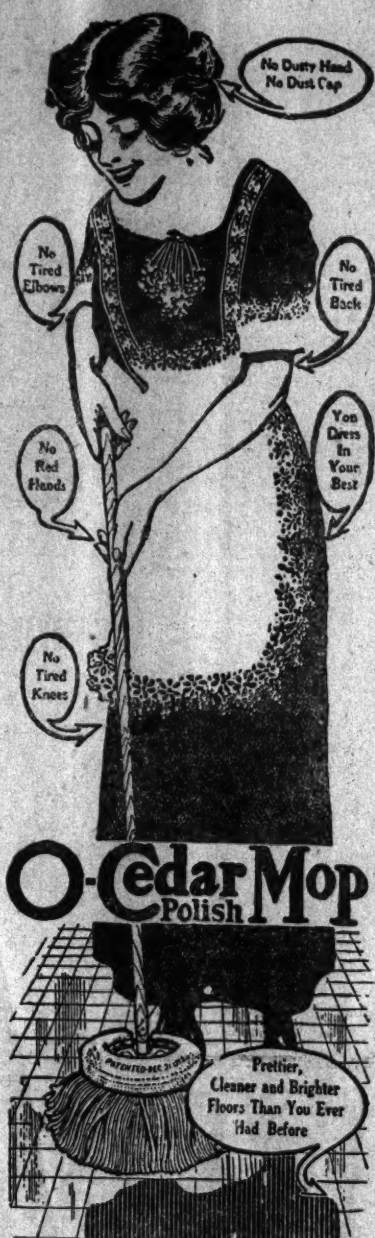
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## CANT FIND PUCCINI, GREAT COMPOSER

Financiers Search in Vain For  
The Maestro, Who Has  
\$10,000 in Oil Bonds

San Francisco, June 20.—Where is Puccini—the great Puccini, one of the best-known of living composers, whose creative genius has dowered a musically-loving world with "La Bohème," "La Tosca," "Madame Butterfly," "La Fanciulla Del West"—our own "Girl of the Golden West"—and a score more of tuneful operas?

Where is Giacomo Puccini, whose business address is, or is supposed to be, care G. Ricordi and Co., Milan, Italy.

That is the very pertinent question which Percy T. Morgan and Mark L. Gerstle, and Frank B. Anderson, and Joseph D. Grant, and a few more members of reorganization committee of the General Petroleum Company have been persistently asking for more than a month without even a shadow of an answer.

They have asked it by letter and by telegram—they have asked it directly in communications addressed to Puccini himself and indirectly through banking correspondents in the Italian cities.

Furthermore, they have enlisted in the search for the missing maestro his compatriot, T. C. Tognazzini, of the Anglo-California Trust Company—but thus far to no purpose.

Puccini, to all purposes, has vanished as effectually from the eyes of men as his hero, Lieutenant Wainwright, disappeared from the vision of poor little Chu Chu-san.

The reason for this search for Puccini is that he owns \$10,000 of General Petroleum Company 6 per cent bonds, which are in a bank in this city.

The reorganization committee and other occupants of the seats of the mighty, are eagerly desirous of finding the great composer, in order that he may instruct his bankers to deposit the securities in time to reap the benefit of the reorganization plan.

Unless the bonds reach the Mercantile Trust Company before June 28, the date of the foreclosure sale, Puccini will be barred from all participation in its benefits.

Nobody here dares to deposit the bonds for Puccini, in the absence of personal instructions from him.

It is surmised here, but not absolutely known, that Puccini is serving his country in the ranks, somewhere in the Austrian Tyrol.

At all events, the principal bankers of Northern Italy are seeking to get into communication with him in order that he may say the word to protect his interests.

## Increase of U.S. Army Begins Immediately

General Funston Ordered By  
War Department to Form  
Ten New Regiments

Washington, June 21.—Orders have gone to Major Gen. Frederick Funston to form immediately in his department four new regiments of infantry, two new regiments of cavalry, two new regiments of engineers and two new regiments of light artillery. These are to be new units of the regular United States Army and are part of the increase for the regular army authorized by the Hay-Chamberlain National Defense act of June 3, 1916.

Altogether, seven new regiments of infantry, two new regiments of cavalry, and three new regiments of artillery are to be formed, while the three existing battalions of engineers are to be augmented by three engineer regiments. The minimum strength of these organizations will be 11,320 men additional for the regular army, of which 7,508 enlisted men will represent the minimum strength of the regiments that General Funston will organize along the border.

Three of the new infantry regiments will be formed for overseas service, one each in Hawaii, the Philippines, and the Canal Zone.

One of the new artillery regiments also will be formed for overseas service for use in Hawaii. One of the three regiments of engineers will be organized for service in the Canal Zone. All the rest of the new regiments will be formed in the South, under General Funston's jurisdiction, for service in the United States and are destined for the Mexican border service.

There are now thirty regiments of infantry in the army. The new infantry regiments will be the Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-seventh. The army now has only fifteen cavalry regiments. The two new units will be the Sixteenth and Seventeenth. There are six regiments of Field Artillery in the regular service. Consequently the two new artillery regiments will be designated the Seventh and Eighth. The order for the formation of these new units, representing the first installment of the increase authorized by the Hay-Chamberlain bill, was approved by Secretary Baker today, and photostat copies of the General order of approval, signed by Major Gen. Scott, were mailed tonight to Generals Funston, Woods, and other department commanders of the regular army.

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The kidneys are the cause of many ills, and BACKACHE is one of the warnings that kidneys need help.



## War Game Has Made Many New Millionaires in Norway

Shipbuilding and Marine Freights Cause a Boom Which Brings Fortunes to Investors

Christiania, June 4.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Christiania is having a combination of good and bad times. Shipbuilding and marine freights cause the boom, while the difficulty of securing supplies from abroad and the fall of ordinary wages to fit the prevailing high prices cause the hard times.

People who have shares in ships and the various shipbuilding concerns are having everything their own way. Many persons who have held stock which paid nothing at all or else very nominal dividends of from 2 to 5 per cent a year for many years, now have, in some cases, received cash dividends of from 25 to 50 per cent.

One night not long ago there was excitement down around the Grand Hotel on the main boulevard of Karl Johans gate. Some new stock had been issued on the installment basis, whereby a purchaser paid about one-third down and agreed to pay the other two-thirds as the money was needed by the companies concerned. The stock, one-third paid for began to rise in value as general freight rates advanced, but as the companies began calling for additional payments, many owners found themselves compelled to sell at least a part of their holdings in order to pay obligations on the remainder. The result was a conflict between rising prices on the one hand and forced sales on the other.

### Everyone is Jobbing

Dealing in stocks or shares here they call "jobbing," pronounced "yobbing," and nearly every one is "yobbing." The manager of a big Anglo-Norwegian shipping concern was called up by telephone one day by a broker who wanted to learn something of the credit of a certain employee who had obligations amounting to about thirty thousand crowns coming due.

"Why," said the manager, "you don't mean Karl, our messenger boy, do you? Hold the phone a minute. I say, Karl, come here. Are you the one this man is talking about? He says you owe thirty thousand crowns on some shares. You don't mean to say you are 'yobbing,' do you?"

"Why, yes, sir, that's me," answered Karl. "Well, how are you going to raise thirty thousand crowns to pay the obligations?" "Why I have it right here," replied Karl, and taking a bank book out of his pocket, he showed the astonished manager a balance of some forty-five thousand crowns. The thirty thousand is not due till tomorrow and I have not yet been around there, but you may tell him I will pay it all right."

The way these young fellows got their start is about as follows: An advertisement appears in the daily papers inviting the public to subscribe to a certain issue of stock. A young clerk with barely enough cash to pay for the necessary postage stamp, writes and says he wants a hundred shares. Maybe the issue is oversubscribed so he receives a reply to the effect that, according to the *pro rata*, he is entitled to fifty shares of the hundred requested and is invited to settle the account at par within five days. As the issue is oversubscribed it is not difficult for the holder of this letter to sell his right to fifty shares at anywhere from 102 to 105 per share. He does this. So with the

par value of the shares at five hundred crowns each, he pockets a neat profit anywhere from five hundred to twelve hundred and fifty crowns. This was about four months ago. Subscribers now must invest at least 10 per cent of the face value of the number of shares requested; otherwise the letter or applot on will not be considered.

### Milk Aids Multiply

It is reported that millionaire ship-owners in Bergen, Norway's big shipping center, have increased since the war began, from six or seven to over forty, and that Norway now has the largest merchant marine of any country in the world. Before the war England was her only rival in this respect.

The hard times talk comes from the people who either have not gotten in on the shipping deals or perhaps got in on the wrong side of the profit column, for notwithstanding the upward tendency in the prices of stocks, there have been enough fluctuations to cause many people to lose heavily. However, prices of the necessities of life are rising and a good many things cannot be secured at any price. Salaries and wages have not kept up with the increased cost of foodstuffs. Taxes are high and may be higher, and Norway at least partially mobilized, some of the productive earning power of the country is, for the time being, eliminated.

It should be remembered that before the war Norway was one of the cheap countries in which to live. It was not so many years ago that a crown, worth about 27 cents then, was looked upon and used just about the way that Americans look at a dollar. Today a crown is worth about 30 cents and as far as Christiania is concerned, will buy just about what Americans can get for that amount. A young clerk or a young engineering graduate looked forward to being promoted to 100 crowns a month just about the way American boys look forward to \$100 a month. A man who got 6,000 crowns per annum or 500 crowns a month was considered well-off. The trouble now is that the young man in Christiania is still getting not very

### GIRLS DULL AND PEEVISH

When a girl in her teens becomes dull, peevish and "faddy"; when nothing seems to interest her, and no dainty tempts her appetite, you may be certain that she needs more good blood than her system is provided with. Before long, her pallid cheeks, breathlessness and palpitations will confirm that she is anemic; but do not wait for these signs to develop; fill her veins at once with good blood.

Mothers must remember that neglected anaemia is the avenue to worse ill. You know the difference that good, red blood makes in the development of womanly health. Every headache, every painful palpitation, every gasp for breath that follows any slight exertion by the anemic girl, and every pain she suffers in her back and limbs, are reproaches, if you have not taken the best steps to give your weak girl new blood.

Now, good, red blood is infused into the system with every dose of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. From this new good blood springs good health, keen appetite, energy, high spirits and perfect womanly development. Give your daughter Dr. Williams' pink pills and take them yourself, and note how promptly their influence is felt in better health. You can obtain them of dealers, also direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seachuen Road, Shanghai. One bottle \$1.50, six bottle \$8, post free. Send a postcard for a free copy of "Plain Talks," the Lady's Health Book, to the above address.

much more than his 100 crowns and the older man or employee is getting only a little more than his \$600 per year. It can be seen that when these amounts can only buy what one can buy in the United States for \$30 and \$1,800, respectively, there is some reason for complaint about the increased cost of living.

### Increase in Prices

Prices have increased about as follows: Car fare is the same, as the company gets its power from mountain streams which run all the time, war or no war. Reduced to United States currency, coal cost about ten times as much per ton as before the war. Milk has gone from 5 to 8 cents per liter; bread, from 8 to 11 cents per loaf; eggs, from 22 to 48 cents per dozen. Meat has doubled in price; it now sells at from \$2 to 55 cents per pound. Pending and projected strikes and lockouts in the various trades have not tended to help matters much; however, the Government has interceded in these matters now and hopes are entertained that these questions can now be adjusted.

### Financial Adjustments

All sorts of financial adjustments have to be made on account of present unusual conditions. Banks which

heretofore have provided funds for building operations, in the shape of first mortgages, now find it more profitable to buy up Government obligations of various kinds, and are therefore not aiding house construction as heretofore. On account of the rapid growth of Christiania this has made the housing question a rather serious one to the inhabitants. House rents have increased at least 50 per cent, and as leases expire they are generally renewed at the higher figure.

In order to raise funds for new building, builders and property owners are now inviting prospective tenants to subscribe to shares in new apartment houses. Permission to lease an apartment of a proposed new building at certain fixed rental goes with the sale of a certain number of shares. In the leasing of apartments in numerous buildings now being erected for completion before winter sets in it is necessary to purchase about 5,000 crowns in stock in order to secure the privilege of renting an ordinary modern apartment of from four to six rooms.

### Big Freight Movements

Down on the water front the docks are piled high with different kinds of freight. Pig iron from Sweden, American cotton seed oil, flour, cotton,

automobiles and machinery of various kinds. All ocean-going steamers except the English have their names painted in huge letters along the entire side of the ship, with the national flag painted at each end. No German boats are noticed, for, while they do occasionally make the trip within the three-mile limit along the coast of Sweden and Norway from Denmark, the risk is pretty high and freight to and from Germany is therefore generally sent by rail through Sweden and Denmark. A new German motor car shipped from Straasburg was noticed. Presumably on account of the scarcity of rubber the tires were made of series of detachable wooden blocks bound together with a steel band like a flexible wooden chain. The car was run off the dock by its own power, and the vibrations over the Belgian block pavement did not appear to be excessive.

Political opinion here is divided. There is very little high strung argumentative kind of party feeling. Norway has never suffered from the growth of German power, and the people therefore are more inclined to view the war in the spirit of a passive bystander. Anti-German feeling shows itself over the invasion of Belgium

and apparent disregard of the lives of neutrals. Anti-English feeling centers around English espionage and the illegal interference with neutral mails between neutral countries. Passenger and mail vessels are now regularly boarded by British officers

and conducted by them through the mine fields to Kirkwall in the Orkney Islands, where mail is removed for inspection by the censor, who then forwards matter not considered detrimental to the allied cause to its destination.

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## John D. Rockefeller as a Modern Robin Hood

Anarchy Is Stupid and Ignorant—as Well as Criminal

By Arthur Brisbane

A N ignorant man, armed with a sharp knife, was arrested for throwing a brick through the window of a Vanderbilt house in New York.

He said he planned to kill John D. Rockefeller because "he believed that all the troubles of the poor were due to Rockefeller."

The criminal—probably mentally unbalanced—went to the wrong house, and went with a conviction exactly the reverse of the truth.

John D. Rockefeller is ONE man who has worked consistently and intelligently for the benefit of the very poor.

He has given millions upon millions to education—and ONLY KNOWLEDGE WILL SOLVE POVERTY'S PROBLEM.

He has used his money to fight AND PREVENT diseases of children. And the children of the poor, dying in their babyhood, are the chief victims of disease.

THE Rockefeller Institute, without regard to expense, maintains a body of scientists studying the problems of disease and possibilities of prevention. The results of work done in that institute mean already the saving of untold thousands of children's lives—and the good results to come in after years are incalculable.

No man, with the exception perhaps of Nathan Straus, has done as much for the children of the poor as John D. Rockefeller.

This week comes the announcement that Mr. Rockefeller has provided for Johns Hopkins University a "school of preventive medicine."

This new institution will be called the School of Hygiene and Public Health.

It will teach how to PREVENT disease, which, instead of mere

doubtful CURE, should be the real task of medical science.

YOU may say that the people should know enough to take wealth and do these things for themselves.

True. But you may also say that a baby should know enough to take its little toe out of its mouth and stop choking to death.

While the baby remains ignorant, it should be thankful that a nurse comes along and attends to the toe.

While the people are too ignorant to tax WEALTH and use the taxes intelligently, they should be glad that wealth, represented by Rockefeller, uses intelligently the taxes collected from the PEOPLE.

Some men and women have complained of John D. Rockefeller.

Old oil well owners say that Rockefeller drove them out of business. He says he did not—simply knew more than they did.

Automobile owners say that Rockefeller taxes them without representation, charges what he pleases for gasoline—is a dread extortionist. He says, "No, the war does it; but for me you would pay more for gas."

IN any case the very POOR have no quarrel with Rockefeller. If the worst said against him be true, he is the modern financial Robin Hood.

Robin Hood preyed upon the rich, took their money, killed their deer, and gave venison to the poor.

John D. Robin Hood Rockefeller has certainly given to the poor, whatever he may have done to oil well owners and motor car owners.

The anarchist who threw his brick through a Vanderbilt window because he thought Rockefeller the enemy of the poor was mixed up in many ways—as anarchists usually are.

## A Notable Prison-Poem On The Submarine

The literature of the prison-cell includes the "Pilgrim's Progress," Raleigh's "History of the World," and Paul's Epistles—not enough to warrant sentencing authors to jail to improve their output, perhaps, but sufficient to show some relationship between the pen and the penitentiary. The latest proof is a poem by one of Warden Osborne's guests at Sing Sing, reprinted by the Buffalo News, with the following comment:

Some of the world's greatest poems have been of the humblest parentage. There are in poverty, in distress, in great penance, and in sorrow qualities that play upon the strings of the imagination. The melody is plaintive, joyous, or melancholy, as the case may be; but, whatever it is, it is complete and well rounded.

There is no half measure in the song born of adversity. So it happens that in the current Star of Hope, the official paper of Sing Sing Prison, "No. 65,368" writes one of the best and most forceful poems of the war.

The laws of society do not even permit the writer to sign his name. Our townsman, Superintendent of Prisons James M. Carter, says he has no knowledge of the individual, yet with a rare force he has thrown the poetic javelin at the monster of warfare.

The poem in full resembles in meter Oscar Wilde's "Ballad of Reading Gaol," without, however, reflecting any phase of prison-life. There is a surprising amount of color in its lines, when one considers that it was written in an atmosphere far removed from that of the sea. It runs through ten short stanzas:

## THE CAPTAIN OF THE PIT

Down in the deep, the utter deep, where white Sea-serpents hide, There dropt a wreck's great tangled heap that never more could ride The oceans' waves; for it was fang'd both fore and aft inside.

The Shark and Strake, a conference called to view this fearsome sight; They took the Pilot-fish to ring the bells with all his might;

To summon vipers from the Pit—the Pit, below the light,

So o'er the sands of Ocean's floor, there crawled great slimy things, That never human eye hath seen with all its fathomings;

And when the muster-roll was called, the Pilot-fish, he sings:

"Hear ye! Hear ye! All fish that swim and ye that dwell within The Pit, our brother Shark has asked who did this grievous sin; Who came from out the slime below to hurt their fangs at men?"

The blind white Serpents snaked around to feel within the rip, And shook their heads so adder-wise, The Shark coiled back his lip; For none of all the Serpents knew whose fang had struck the ship.

The Squid dilt in his pot of ink to write a curt denial; He wrote about the spawn of men who'd died without a smile; The tiny human babes who lay within the chambered pile.

The Shark had just begun to weep, when shadows crept o'erhead, And down there came a submarine to nestle 'midst the dead: A snaky thing so fearsome built; its fang was dripping red.

The Cuttlefish, the Adder-snake, the blind Sea-serpents white, The Squirting-squid, the Killer-whale, they all recoiled in fright, For deep within the Submarine they heard a voice recite:

"I am the thing, Ya-Ya—Ya-Ya! the captain of the Pit; The sinking, sneaking Submarine, whose picric fang has slit At two mile range this fast mail-boat; so drink to me: Prosit!"

The tiny little Pilot-fish, he made a crown of green, To place it on the periscope to cap his snakeship lean; And king of all the viper tribe they crowned the Submarine.

The News concludes with the pregnant remark: "A President, several national figures, and the very best of our plain citizens have tried to say the same things, and no one has said it so well."

## Premier Okuma Says Japan Wants Justice

Count Okuma, Premier of Japan, gave two American women journalists, Elsie F. Weil and Gertrude Emerson, the following outspoken interview just after the Burnett Immigration bill, to which he objects, was introduced in Congress:

"No one in Japan is satisfied with the attitude of racial discrimination against us in the United States. We are not foolishly sentimental about it, but we are not satisfied."

"The indirect reference to Japan in the Burnett bill is insulting."

"It is time for the people of the United States to wake up to a sense of justice and throw over racial prejudice."

These are some of the statements Count Okuma made in an interview he gave us at his private residence in Tokio. At the present moment Tokio is rather hotly discussing the Burnett Immigration bill of Washington. The newspapers are filled with denunciations of America. Public men proclaim the attitude of the United States as insulting. Schoolboys, always at blood heat in Tokio, are nursing a new grudge, added to the list they already consider as chalked up against the United States. But public sentiment is by no means at such ostensible height as at the time of the California anti-alien legislation three years ago, when the boys threw inkwells against the stone wall around the American Embassy, and the mobs that gathered outside placarded the street with war slogans.

The general consensus of opinion is that Japan is a gentleman and the United States is not. Feeling is intense, but it has not become violent, because every one is quite sure that the unpleasantness will soon be settled—to Japan's satisfaction.

Count Okuma, the aged Premier and statesman of Japan, is the President of the Japan Peace Society, and discourages the more aggressive utterances of the press.

"We are willing to wait and let time settle everything," said Count Okuma. "We do not want to settle the matter by force. We believe that by and by America will come to understand us, and cease to uphold an anti-Japanese prejudice. As a matter of fact, it was the United States that came over to us and explained through Admiral Perry that according to traditional ideas of the American people it was not right to exclude foreigners, and in 1857 we opened our country to the persuasion of the United States. It is rather funny that now the situation has been changed, and that it is the United States that has adopted the exclusion policy."

"What is it that Japan really wants?"

Count Okuma settled back in his big armchair. "You must excuse me," he said, as his secretary lighted his cigarette for him. "I am too old to change all my bad habits."

He smoked energetically for a minute, and then went on: "If you ask me what we want, then I must say frankly that we want equal treatment with the European nations. We want you to cease to exercise racial discrimination. We might claim equal treatment if we wanted to, but we do not wish to force our rights. We prefer to see the United States do the fair and just thing of its own accord. Any attempt to force the issue at the present time may lead to very undesirable results, and we made the so-called 'gentlemen's agreement' just because we wanted to keep the matter from leading to serious consequences."

"In my view it is not strange that the American Government should be apprehensive about the immigration question. There are many different elements in the population at the present time, and if the people of the United States do not pay attention to the situation there is apprehension that the old traditional principles will be lowered."

"The Burnett bill, I am sure, was originally intended to regulate the immigration from Europe in order to preserve the basic ideals upon which the United States was founded, but it was not originally intended to apply to the Japanese."

"There is no reason to insert a Japanese exclusion clause in the Burnett bill, because we have come to an understanding with the United States about this matter some time ago. We have kept the promise we made about restricting our own immigration to the United States, and no one can question that we have carried out our share of the bargain. I am afraid this uncalculated agitation against Japanese immigration has arisen on political campaign grounds of some sort."

Count Okuma was asked why America was singled out for bitter attacks by the Japanese people and press on account of its anti-Japanese

campaign when Canada and all the other English colonies maintained a policy of total exclusion. He did not answer satisfactorily, but simply made the statement that the attitude toward England was exactly the same as that toward America.

"Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and particularly Cape Colony have very extreme exclusion laws," he admitted. "By and by the Japanese will be understood by these colonies. Though they may not welcome us, they will give us the same treatment that they accord the nationals of other countries. For the present we want to maintain the friendship of all countries and hesitate to make any struggle for a change of attitude toward Japan. As a matter of fact, as long as they do not want Japan to come, we do not permit Japan to go. But racial discrimination is not right for any nation. In the future, such ideas must and will be discarded by America and the British and European colonies."

"The capital of the Jews is very important for the development of great enterprises in the world; therefore we must not be averse to the Jews. In the same way the labor of immigrants will be good for the development of lands, and Japanese immigration labor should not be despised. Once the I Ish, Italians, and Balkan peoples were considered as unwelcome to America as the Japanese are now."

One could not help wondering what lay back of the force of Count Okuma's conviction that time will show all other nations how wrong they have been in their attitude toward Japan. Japan does not ask itself if there is any underlying reason for the discriminatory attitude assumed by all countries where Japanese immigration has become a question of any proportion.

"In what ways do you feel that Japan is misunderstood by the Western nations?" we ventured.

"For one thing, that it is a warlike or aggressive people. The Japanese are peaceful, and no nation hates war more than we do," he announced firmly. "During the whole Shogunate age of Japanese history 400,000 samurai were wearing two swords every day, and yet for two centuries there was perfect peace. Is there any nation on earth that has kept peace so long?"

"Some American alarmists accuse us of warlike and imperialistic ambitions, and quote Korea, Manchuria, and Formosa as proof. Formosa and Korea have merely been restored to us, after a period of confused history. Formosa was discovered by a Japanese explorer four centuries ago and colonized, and it was after this that it was successively occupied by the Portuguese, Chinese, and Dutch. As for Korea, the Japanese Joan of Arc, the Empress Jingo, led the army through Korea 1,800 years ago, and established control over the country, and H. Deyoshi again subjugated it toward the close of the sixteenth century."

"Why do the Japanese not colonize in these countries more extensively, then, instead of trying to force colonization in the Western Hemisphere?" one of us asked him.

"The Japanese have colonized extensively in the Hokkaido and Korea. The climate of Formosa is too hot to permit successful emigration from Japan. But the standards of living in all these territories are lower than those of Japan. If the Japanese laborers emigrate to Manchuria or Korea or Formosa, they must compete with native laborers whose wages are only one-half or one-third those that the Japanese can earn at home, and consequently the Japanese can only go to those countries in the capacity of landowners or employers of native labor, and the necessary outlet for the increasing population is not presented. Of course we could adopt the old methods of colonization, the policy of exploitation pursued by most of the European nations, oppressing the natives, plundering their land, and even killing and massacring them, as the early settlers of America did in the case of the Indians, but we do not care to adopt such a policy."

"If you compare the conditions in the Philippines and Korea, for instance, you will see that we treat the Koreans much more mildly than the Filipinos are treated. As a rule we adopt a kind policy. Even the matter of our treatment of the Formosans—we reminded Count Okuma of the policy of exterminating the natives that has been put into practice, according to reliable sources of information, in that country during the past year—has been very much exaggerated by people hostile to Japan."

"America entertains needless anxiety of our territorial aspirations," he continued. "Japan does not want the Philippines, even if the United States gave them up. It would be a very unwise policy to take such a country

as long as it is friendly to us. For one thing, it is too expensive; and for another, the Japanese do not like the climate. When the Philippines first became an American colony, Japan welcomed it. If a European power had taken it, we should have been uneasy, but as long as the island remains an American colony there is no danger for us, because the United States is a country of peace."

"The old-fashioned policy of colonization on land already occupied is at an end, or at least it is coming to an end. We have no idea of making colonization under the Japanese flag. If our people make a fortune in other countries we are satisfied. It is true that the population of Japan is increasing very rapidly, and it is also true that our people wish to go where they can make a better living. I am sure there is plenty of room for the yellow and white races to increase together, without war between them."

In a leading article in his own magazine, the Shin Nippon, for May, Count Okuma enters into an exhaustive explanation of Japan's new policy of expansion, which throws further light on his attitude. He says that the Japanese are not like the Chinese, who cling to their ancestral homes. On the contrary, the Japanese are destined to set forth everywhere over the world, and he urges them to "bury their bones in every land."

We asked him if he was convinced that the Japanese would make good citizens of other countries, and particularly of America; if the Japanese Government really wanted its citizens to become citizens of another country and renounce allegiance to the Emperor and the Japanese flag. Professor Shiozawa, head of the Political Economy Department of Waseda University, was acting as our interpreter, and he answered for Count Okuma.

"The Japanese are excellent material for American citizens," he contended. "I myself am in the closest sympathy with American ideals. At Wisconsin University I trained with all the students at the time of the Cuban war, and I should have been only too glad to carry a gun for America if our volunteer regiment had been called to the front."

Count Okuma made the statement that the Japanese are willing and ready to assimilate. He also thinks that would be a valuable asset to the United States, because the Japanese are intensely loyal and have a keen sense of obligation, and, according to Count Okuma, would fight bravely for their adopted country. All they demand is the opportunity to be adopted.

When we asked him bluntly if Japan would go to war if that opportunity were not extended to her, he insisted again that Japan was for peace, and that time would settle the difficulty. "But what about the statement on page 485 of the Japan Year Book?" we asked. "That statement declares that the 'object of expansion of national armament is primarily to guard our interests in Manchuria and China, and next to be prepared against a possible emergency with the United States of America.'"

Count Okuma waved his little hands in a deprecatory fashion and laughed very heartily. "Nonsense! Nonsense!" he exclaimed.

"But the Japan Year Book is an official publication, is it not?"

"The Japanese Government does not assume any responsibility for the statements of the Year Book," he declared with finality. We gave up the point grudgingly, in view of the open belligerency of papers like the Yamato, and more guarded hostility of the Nichi Nichi and Osaka Mainichi, and we also had quotations from the writing of statesmen like Prince Ito and even of Count Okuma himself, that might indicate that the feeling of Japan is anything but friendly toward America.

"But that is just silly talk," Professor Shiozawa announced. "Just for fun, you know!" We did not ask if statesmen often talked of wars "for fun."

"It is America's talk of war that we are wondering about," he added.

Count Okuma explained that the extensive army and navy increase in Japan is merely for the purpose of defense. "A nation must have authority in order not to be disgraced by other nations. Japan does not want to be disrespected by the powers. If we do not have a strong armament, stronger nations are apt to insult Japan."

He took two cigars from the box on the table and held them at his side like two swords.

"You see," he laughed, "there are my two swords. All the old samurai carried two swords, but the first principle was not to unsheathe them, only keep them always ready. When they were unsheathed, the samurai had to strike hard and if he used the two swords without reason or improperly, (Continued on Page 9)

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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

### Little Bobbie's Pa By William F. Kirk

My father is thinking sum of taking a run to the city, sed Ma to Pa last nite. Deer old dad, I will be so glad to see him.

I wonder if he will be glad to see me, sed Pa. The last time I saw him was wen I asked him for your hand. You would have thought I

was asking him or his right eye, sed Pa. But I dont blaim, I cert- ingly doant blame him, he sed kind of quick. You were a butiful gurl them days, Pa sed.

I am afrade Father that I was throwing away sum grand opportu- nitys, sed Ma. Any amount of yung men wanted to marry me in them days. And wise yungmen, too.

I guess thay was wise yung men all rite, sed Pa. I dare say they are still single.

No, thay married, sed Ma, but like moast men that marry thare second choice thay are hoastly un- happy. It is the wimmen who shud marry thare second choice, sed Ma.

You wud have had to do a whole lot of choosing befoar you ever improyed on me, sed Pa. I have in me evvery ellemnt that goes to malk up a ideel husband.

Deer me, sed Ma. How you deet- est yourself, deerest.

I arrive at that conclushun by

comparing me with other husbands wich I see in my every day life, sed Pa. I am moar noabel than moast of them, both in fizeek and tender nater, sed Pa. Well it was for you, fair woman, Pa sed, that you sed Yes that nite I pro-posed to you with the lamplite streamng oaver my noabel feechurs. Do you remember?

I always remember how red your noabel feechurs was that nite, sed Ma, but I never knew till now that it was the lamplite. I always shall remember how bashful you were, tho, sed Ma. I thot you were never go- ing to cum out with what you had to say.

You didnt help me out any, I remember, sed Pa, you sat thare grinning like a Chessir cat. But no wonder you smiled, sed Pa. There was a lot of gurls in Chippewa Falls that wud have smiled had I proposed to them.

I guess a lot of them wud have laffed outright, sed Ma. But after all, deer, she sed, we have been vary happy. You are a little careless about gitting hoam on skedul, sed Ma, but you are vary sweet moast of the time, and we have a nice hoam and a fine little child, who may one day be as grate as his father.

It's funny about that, sed Pa, I doant think Bobbie will ever be

as grate as I am, it dosent usually work that way, tho one wud think a brany parent shuld always have a vary brany boy.

Yes, sed Ma, and it is queer how often a vary brite boy like little Bobbie has a father of only average inteleck.

You doant mean that, of course, sed Pa. You are my little jester, sed Pa. Ha, Ha, that was a good one. Yes, sed Ma, Ha Ha.

### Premier Okuma Says Japan Wants Justice

(Continued from Page 8)

he had to commit hara-kiri. It is this old samurai spirit that Japan has preserved in her dealings with other nations.

"Why, then, is there all this talk of war with Japan in the United States? The President of the United States is a scholar, a democrat, and a man of high personality and has always maintained the principle of peace. Why is the Democratic Government urging military extension? We do not believe that the United States intends to come to us with her navy. If they came over here with a great squadron, we would welcome them not with weapons, but with flowers, and form a commission for their entertainment. On the surface it seems that there is no reason for military and naval extension programs in the United States, which does not intend to invade Europe or Japan.

"But there is a great reason for it. Now Europe, after two years' warfare, is accoustomed to plundering. If the United States is not well armed the European powers will insult America. The United States, to keep its integrity, must arm. Simply for the sake of defense, military extension is justified. I read the messages of President Wilson, and the reasons he gave for increased armament seem quite justifiable. In a like manner Japan feels the nec.sity of maintaining her position in the eyes of the world. Both Europe and America will have to recognize this position in the course of the next half century!"

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The Allied Bazaar in New York broke and set two records. It took in about \$1,500,000. Much more wonder- ful is the fact, if it proves to be a fact, that the expenses deduct only 10 per cent from gross receipts. Usually they break about fifty-fifty. New York World.

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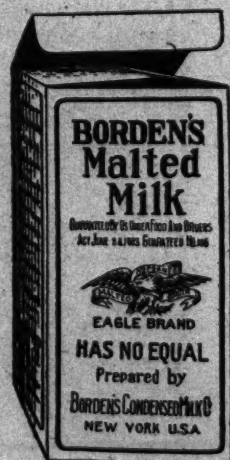
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## John D. Rockefeller as a Modern Robin Hood

Anarchy Is Stupid and Ignorant—as Well as Criminal

By Arthur Brisbane

A N ignorant man, armed with a sharp knife, was arrested for throwing a brick through the window of a Vanderbilt house in New York.

He said he planned to kill John D. Rockefeller because "he believed that all the troubles of the poor were due to Rockefeller."

The criminal—probably mentally unbalanced—went to the wrong house, and went with a conviction exactly the reverse of the truth.

John D. Rockefeller is ONE man who has worked consistently and intelligently for the benefit of the very poor.

He has given millions upon millions to education—and ONLY KNOWLEDGE WILL SOLVE POVERTY'S PROBLEM.

He has used his money to fight AND PREVENT diseases of children. And the children of the poor, dying in their babyhood, are the chief victims of disease.

THE Rockefeller Institute, without regard to expense, maintains a body of scientists studying the problems of disease and possibilities of prevention. The results of work done in that institute mean already the saving of untold thousands of children's lives—and the good results to come in after years are incalculable.

No man, with the exception perhaps of Nathan Straus, has done as much for the children of the poor as John D. Rockefeller.

This week comes the announcement that Mr. Rockefeller has provided for Johns Hopkins University a "school of preventive medicine."

This new institution will be called the School of Hygiene and Public Health.

It will teach how to PREVENT disease, which, instead of mere

doubtful CURE, should be the real task of medical science.

YOU may say that the people should know enough to tax wealth and do these things for themselves.

True. But you may also say that a baby should know enough to take its little toe out of its mouth and stop choking to death.

While the baby remains ignorant, it should be thankful that a nurse comes along and attends to the toe.

While the people are too ignorant to tax WEALTH and use the taxes intelligently, they should be glad that wealth, represented by Rockefeller, uses intelligently the taxes collected from the PEOPLE.

Some men and women have complained of John D. Rockefeller.

Old oil well owners say that Rockefeller drove them out of business. He says he did not—simply knew more than they did.

Automobile owners say that Rockefeller taxes them without representation, charges what he pleases for gasoline—is a dread extortionist. He says, "No, the war does it; but for me you would pay more for gas."

IN any case the very POOR have no quarrel with Rockefeller. If the worst said against him be true, he is the modern financial Robin Hood.

Robin Hood preyed upon the rich, took their money, killed their deer, and gave venison to the poor.

John D. Robin Hood Rockefeller has certainly given to the poor, whatever he may have done to oil well owners and motor car owners.

The anarchist who threw his brick through a Vanderbilt window because he thought Rockefeller the enemy of the poor was mixed up in many ways—as anarchists usually are.

## A Notable Prison-Poem On The Submarine

The literature of the prison-cell includes the "Pilgrim's Progress," Raleigh's "History of the World," and Paul's Epistles—not enough to warrant sentencing authors to jail to improve their output, perhaps, but sufficient to show some relationship between the pen and the penitentiary. The latest proof is a poem by one of Warden Osborne's guests at Sing Sing, reprinted by the Buffalo News, with the following comment:

Some of the world's greatest poems have been of the humblest parentage. There are in poverty, in distress, in great penance, and in sorrow qualities that play upon the strings of the imagination. The melody is plaintive, joyous, or melancholy, as the case may be; but, whatever it is, it is complete and well rounded.

There is no half measure in the song born of adversity. So it happens that in the current Star of Hope, the official paper of Sing Sing Prison, "No. 65,368" writes one of the best and most forceful poems of the war.

The laws of society do not even permit the writer to sign his name. Our townsman, Superintendent of Prisons James M. Carter, says he has no knowledge of the individual, yet with a rare force he has thrown the poetic javelin at the monster of warfare.

The poem in full resembles in meter Oscar Wilde's "Ballad of Reading Gaol," without, however, reflecting any phase of prison-life. There is a surprising amount of color in its lines, when one considers that it was written in an atmosphere far removed from that of the sea. It runs through ten short stanzas:

## THE CAPTAIN OF THE PIT

Down in the deep, the utter deep, where white Sea-serpents hide, There drowns a wreck's great tangled heap that never more could ride The ocean's waves; for it was fang'd both fore and aft inside.

The Shark and Strake, a conference called to view this fearsome sight; They took the Pilot-fish to ring the bells with all his might;

To summon vipers from the Pit—the Pit, below the light.

So o'er the sands of Ocean's floor, there crawled great slimy things, That never human eye hath seen with all its fathomings; And when the muster-roll was called, the Pilot-fish, he sings:

"Hear ye! Hear ye! All fish that swim and ye that dwell within The Pit, our brother Shark has asked who did this grievous sin; Who came from out the slime below to hurl their fangs at men?"

The blind white Serpents snaked around to feel within the rip, And shook their heads so adder-wise, The Shark coiled back his lip; For none of all the Serpents knew whose fang had struck the ship.

The Squid dived in his pot of ink to write a curt denial; He wrote about the spawn of men who'd died without a smile; The tiny human babes who lay within the chambered pile.

The Shark had just begun to weep, when shadows crept o'erhead, And down there came a submarine to nestle 'midst the dead; A snakey thing so fearsome built; its fang was dripping red.

The Cuttlefish, the Adder-snake, the blind Sea-serpents white, The Squirting-squid, the Killer-whale, all he recoiled in fright, For deep within the Submarine they heard a voice recite:

"I am the thing," Ya-Ya—Ya-Ya! the captain of the Pit; The slinking, sneaking Submarine, whose picnic fang has slit At two mile range this fast mail-boat; so drink to me: Prost!"

The tiny little Pilot-fish, he made a crown of green, To place it on the periscope to cap his snakeship lean; And king of all the viper tribe they crowned the Submarine.

The News concludes with the pregnant remark: "A President, several national figures, and the very best of our plain citizens have tried to say the same things, and no one has said it so well."

## Premier Okuma Says Japan Wants Justice

Count Okuma, Premier of Japan, gave two American women journalists, Elsie F. Well and Gertrude Emerson, the following outspoken interview just after the Burnett Immigration bill, to which he objects, was introduced in Congress:

NO one in Japan is satisfied with the attitude of racial discrimination against us in the United States. We are not foolishly sentimental about it, but we are not satisfied.

"The indirect reference to Japan in the Burnett bill is insulting."

"It is time for the people of the United States to wake up to a sense of justice and throw over racial prejudice."

These are some of the statements Count Okuma made in an interview he gave us at his private residence in Tokio. At the present moment Tokio is rather hotly discussing the Burnett Immigration bill of Washington. The newspapers are filled with denunciations of America. Public men proclaim the attitude of the United States as insulting. Schoolboys, always at blood heat in Tokio, are nursing a new grudge, added to the list they already consider as chalked up against the United States. But public sentiment is by no means at such ostensible height as at the time of the California anti-alien land legislation three years ago, when the boys threw inkblows against the stone wall around the American Embassy, and the mobs that gathered outside placarded the street with war slogans.

The general consensus of opinion is that Japan is a gentleman and the United States is not. Feeling is intense, but it has not become violent, because every one is quite sure that the unpleasantness will soon be settled to Japan's satisfaction.

Count Okuma, the aged Premier and statesman of Japan, is the President of the Japan Peace Society, and discourages the more aggressive utterances of the press.

"We are willing to wait and let time settle everything," said Count Okuma. "We do not want to settle the matter by force. We believe that by and by America will come to understand us, and cease to uphold an anti-Japanese prejudice. As a matter of fact, it was the United States that came over to us and explained through Admiral Perry that according to traditional ideas of the American people it was not right to exclude foreigners, and in 1857 we opened our country at the persuasion of the United States. It is rather funny that now the situation has been changed, and that it is the United States that has adopted the exclusion policy."

"What is it that Japan really wants?" Count Okuma settled back in his big armchair. "You must excuse me," he said, as his secretary lighted his cigarette for him. "I am too old to change all my bad habits."

He smoked energetically for a minute, and then went on: "If you ask me what we want, then I must say frankly that we want equal treatment with the European nations. We want you to cease to exercise racial discrimination. We might claim equal treatment if we wanted to, but we do not wish to force our rights. We prefer to see the United States do the fair and just thing of its own accord. Any attempt to force the issue at the present time may lead to very undesirable results, and we made the so-called 'gentlemen's agreement' just because we wanted to keep the matter from leading to serious consequences."

"In my view it is not strange that the American Government should be apprehensive about the immigration question. There are many different elements in the population at the present time, and if the people of the United States do not pay attention to the situation there is apprehension that the old traditional principles will be lowered."

"The Burnett bill, I am sure, was originally intended to regulate the immigration from Europe in order to preserve the basic ideals upon which the United States was founded, but it was not originally intended to apply to the Japanese."

"There is no reason to insert a Japanese exclusion clause in the Burnett bill, because we have come to an understanding with the United States about this matter some time ago. We have kept the promise we made about restricting our own emigration to the United States, and no one can question that we have carried out our share of the bargain. I am afraid this uncalculated agitation against Japanese immigration has arisen on political campaign grounds of some sort."

Count Okuma was asked why America was singled out for bitter attacks by the Japanese people and press on account of its anti-Japanese

campaign when Canada and all the other English colonies maintained a policy of total exclusion. He did not answer satisfactorily, but simply made the statement that the attitude toward England was exactly the same as that toward America.

"Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and particularly Cape Colony have very extreme exclusion laws," he admitted. "By and by the Japanese will be understood by these colonies. Though they may not welcome us, they will give us the same treatment that they accord the nationals of other countries. For the present we want to maintain the friendship of all countries and hesitate to make any struggle for a change of attitude toward Japan. As a matter of fact, as long as they do not want Japan to come, we do not permit Japan to go. But racial discrimination is not right for any nation. In the future, such ideas must and will be discarded by America and the British and European colonies."

"The capital of the Jews is very important for the development of great enterprises in the world; therefore we must not be averse to the Jews. In the same way the labor of immigrants will be good for the development of lands, and Japanese immigration on labor should not be despised. Once the I Ish, Italians, and Balkan peoples were considered as unwelcome to America as the Japanese are now."

One could not help wondering what lay back of the force of Count Okuma's conviction that time will show all other nations how wrong they have been in their attitude toward Japan. Japan does not ask itself if there is any underlying reason for the discriminatory attitude assumed by all countries where Japanese immigration has become a question of any proportion.

"In what ways do you feel that Japan is misunderstood by the Western nations?" we ventured.

"For one thing, that it is a warlike or aggressive people. The Japanese are peaceful, and no nation hates war more than we do," he announced firmly. "During the whole Shogunate age of Japanese history 400,000 samurai were wearing two swords every day, and yet for two centuries there was perfect peace. Is there any nation on earth that has kept peace so long?"

"Some American alarmists accuse us of warlike and imperialistic ambitions, and quote Korea, Manchuria, and Formosa as proof. Formosa and Korea have merely been restored to us, after a period of confused history. Formosa was discovered by a Japanese explorer four centuries ago and colonized, and it was after this that it was successively occupied by the Portuguese, Chinese, and Dutch. As for Korea, the Japanese Joa of Arc, the Empress Jingo, led the army through Korea 1,800 years ago, and established control over the country, and Hideoyoshi again subjugated it toward the close of the sixteenth century."

"Why do the Japanese not colonize in these countries more extensively, then, instead of trying to force colonization in the Western Hemisphere?" one of us asked him.

"The Japanese have colonized extensively in the Hokkaido and Korea. The climate of Formosa is too hot to permit successful emigration from Japan. But the standards of living in all these territories are lower than those of Japan. If the Japanese laborers emigrate to Manchuria or Korea or Formosa, they must compete with native laborers whose wages are only one-half or one-third those that the Japanese can earn at home, and consequently the Japanese can only go to those countries in the capacity of landowners or employers of native labor, and the necessary outlet for the increasing population is not presented. Of course we could adopt the old methods of colonization, the policy of exploitation pursued by most of the European nations, oppressing the natives, plundering their land, and even killing and massacring them, as the early settlers of America did in the case of the Indians, but we do not care to adopt such a policy."

"If you compare the conditions in the Philippines and Korea, for instance, you will see that we treat the Koreans much more mildly than the Filipinos are treated. As a rule we adopt a kind policy. Even the matter of our treatment of the Formosans"—we reminded Count Okuma of the policy of exterminating the natives that has been put into practice, according to reliable sources of information, in that country during the past year—"has been very much exaggerated by people hostile to Japan."

"America entertains needless anxiety of our territorial aspirations," he continued. "Japan does not want the Philippines, even if the United States gave them up. It would be a very unwise policy to take such a country

as long as it is friendly to us. For one thing, it is too expensive; and for another, the Japanese do not like the climate. When the Philippines first became an American colony, Japan welcomed it. If a European power had taken it, we should have been uneasy, but as long as the island remains an American colony there is no danger for us, because the United States is a country of peace."

"The old-fashioned policy of colonization on land already occupied is at an end, or at least it is coming to an end. We have no idea of making colonization under the Japanese flag. If our people make a fortune in other countries we are satisfied. It is true that the population of Japan is increasing very rapidly, and it is also true that our people wish to go where they can make a better living. I am sure there is plenty of room for the yellow and white races to increase together, without war between them."

In a leading article in his own magazine, the Shin Nippon, for May, Count Okuma enters into an exhaustive explanation of Japan's new policy of expansion, which throws further light on his attitude. He says that the Japanese are not like the Chinese, who cling to their ancestral homes. On the contrary, the Japanese are destined to set forth everywhere over the world, and he urges them to "bury their bones in every land."

We asked him if he was convinced that the Japanese would make good citizens of other countries, and particularly of America; if the Japanese Government really wanted its citizens to become citizens of another country and renounce allegiance to the Emperor and the Japanese flag. Professor Shiozawa, head of the Political Economy Department of Waseda University, was acting as our interpreter, and he answered for Count Okuma.

"The Japanese are excellent material for American citizens," he contended. "I myself am in the closest sympathy with American ideals. At Wisconsin University I trained with all the students at the time of the Cuban war, and I should have been only too glad to carry a gun for America if our volunteer regiment had been called to the front."

Count Okuma made the statement that the Japanese are willing and ready to assimilate. He also thinks that would be a valuable asset to the United States, because the Japanese are intensely loyal and have a keen sense of obligation, and, according to Count Okuma, would fight bravely for their adopted country. All they demand is the opportunity to be adopted.

When we asked him bluntly if Japan would go to war if that opportunity were not extended to her, he insisted again that Japan was for peace, and that time would settle the difficulty. "But what about the statement on page 485 of the Japan Year Book?" we asked. "That statement declares that the 'object of expansion of national armament is primarily to guard our interests in Manchuria and China, and next to be prepared against a possible emergency with the United States of America.'"

Count Okuma waved his little hands in a deprecatory fashion and laughed very heartily. "Nonsense! Nonsense!" he exclaimed.

"But the Japan Year Book is an official publication, is it not?"

"The Japanese Government does not assume any responsibility for the statements of the Year Book," he declared with finality. We gave up the point grudgingly, in view of the open belligerency of papers like the Yamato, and more guarded hostility of the Nichi Nichi and Osaka Mainichi, and we also had quotations from the writing of statesmen like Prince Ito and even of Count Okuma himself, that might indicate that the feeling of Japan is anything but friendly toward America.

"But that is just silly talk," Professor Shiozawa announced. "Just for fun, you know!" We did not ask if statesmen often talked of wars "for fun."

"It is America's talk of war that we are wondering about," he added.

Count Okuma explained that the extensive army and navy increase in Japan is merely for the purpose of defense. "A nation must have authority in order not to be disgraced by other nations. Japan does not want to be disrespected by the powers. If we do not have a strong armament, stronger nations are apt to insult Japan."

He took two cigars from the box on the table and held them at his side like two swords.

"You see," he laughed, "there are my two swords. All the old samurai carried two swords, but the first principle was not to unsheathe them, only keep them always ready. When they were unsheathed, the samurai had to strike hard and if he used the two swords without reason or improperly, (Continued on Page 9)

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# Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



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Daily Home Magazine Page

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Leisure Hour

## Little Bobbie's Pa By William F. Kirk

My father is thinking sum of taking a run to the city, sed Ma to Pa last nite. Deer old dad, I will be so glad to see him.

I wonder if he will be glad to see me, sed Pa. The last time I saw him was wen I asked him for your hand. You would have thought I

was asking him for his right eye, sed Pa. But I doant blaim, I cert- ingly doant blame him, he sed kind of quick. You were a butifful gurl them days, Pa sed.

I am afrade Father thot I was throwing away sum grand opportu- nity, sed Ma. Any amount of yung men wanted to marry me in them days. And wise yung men, too.

I guess thay was wise yung men all rite, sed Pa. I dare say they are still single.

No, thay married, sed Ma, but like moast men that marry thayre second choice thay are moastly un- happy. It is the wimmen who shud marry thayre second choice, sed Ma.

You wud have had to do a whole lot of choosin' befoar you ever improvd on me, sed Pa. I have in me evvery ellemunt that goes to malk up a ideel husband.

Deer me, sed Ma. How you deet- est yourself, deerest.

I arrive at that conclushun by

comparing me with other husbands wich I see in my every day life, sed Pa. I am moar noabel than moost of them, both in sizeek and tender nater, sed Pa. Well it was for you, fair woman, Pa sed, that you sed Yes that nite I pro-posed to you with the lamplite streamin' oaver my noabel feechurs. Do you remember?

I always remember how red your noabel feechurs was that nite, sed Ma, but I never knew till now that it was the lamplite. I always shall remember how bashful you were, tho, sed Ma. I thot you were never go- ing to cum out with what you had to say.

You didnt help me out any, I remember, sed Pa, you sat there grinnin' like a Chessir cat. But no wonder you smiled, sed Pa. There was a lot of gurls in Chippewa Falls that wud have smiled had I proposed to them.

I guess a lot of them wud have laffed outright, sed Ma. But after all, deer, she sed, we have been vary happy. You are a little careless about gittin' hoam on skedul, sed Ma, but you are vary sweet moast of the time, and we have a nice hoam and a fine little child, who may one day be as grate as his father.

It's funny about that, sed Pa, I doant think Bobbie will ever be

as grate as I am, it dosent usually work that way, tho one wud think a brany parent shuld always have a vary brany boy.

Yes, sed Ma, and it is queer how often a vary brite boy like little Bobbie has a father of only average inteleck.

You doant mean that, of course, sed Pa. You are my little jester, sed Pa. Ha, Ha, that was a good one.

Yes, sed Ma, Ha Ha.

## Premier Okuma Says Japan Wants Justice

(Continued from Page 8)

he had to commit hara-kiri. It is this old samurai spirit that Japan has preserved in her dealings with other nations.

"Why, then, is there all this talk of war with Japan in the United States? The President of the United States is a scholar, a democrat, and a man of high personality and has always main- tained the principle of peace. Why is the Democratic Government urging military extension? We do not believe that the United States intends to come to us with her navy. If they came over here with a great squadron, we would welcome them not with weapons, but with flowers, and form a com- mission for their entertainment. On the surface it seems that there is no reason for military and naval extension programs in the United States, which does not intend to invade Europe or Japan.

"But there is a great reason for it. Now Europe, after two years' warfare, is accus- med to plundering. If the United States is not well armed the European powers will insult America. The United States, to keep its integrity, must arm. Simply for the sake of defense, military extension is justified. I read the messages of President Wilson, and the reasons he gave for in- creased armament seem quite justifiable. In a like manner Japan feels the nec- s- sity of maintaining her position in the eyes of the world. Both Europe and America will have to recognize this position in the course of the next half century!"

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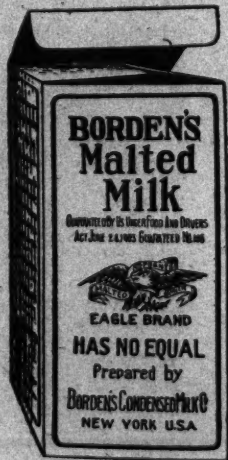
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Popular There With All Classes For His Work in Reconstructing the Province

New York, June 24.—Max Johann Otto Adolf Portlovitz von Batocki, the "Food Dictator" upon whose activities the German people are counting so much in their war against the ever-increasing shortage of the necessities of life, first attracted the attention of Kaiser Wilhelm through his writings on social and political questions, according to a rumor current in Germany and referred to in the following sketch of von Batocki's career written for the Berliner Tageblatt of May 27 by a prominent citizen of East Prussia:

"There was considerable surprise expressed in rather broad circles in October, 1914, when Adolf von Batocki was placed in charge of the devastated province of East Prussia. The higher officials in East Prussia knew that Batocki was a 'coming man.' About a year before the outbreak of the war, at an official banquet in Königsberg, a Privy Councillor offered to bet with any one of the company (before roast, not when heated with wine) that the next Chief President would be named von Batocki. Nevertheless it created a stir that nobody from the ranks of the 'career' got the place as Chief President, and that the new man was looked at rather askance by his professional colleagues.

"Adolf von Batocki was born in 1868, the son of the eldest of the family and a chamberlain—he will be 48 years old July 31. He was educated by private tutors in Friedrichs College in Königsberg and at the Universities in Bonn, Strasburg, and Königsberg. He was a hussar at Bonn, a licensed lawyer and Assistant Judge, and a reserve officer of the Wrangel Cuirassiers. In 1895 he left the service of the State to devote himself entirely to the care of the 3,800-hectare estate of Bledau left to him at the death of his father.

From 1900 to 1907, as administrative official of his own district, the district of Königsberg, he was again a State official. During his term of

office the suburbs of the district were incorporated with the City of Königsberg. Then he again bade adieu to office, but he could not refrain from taking part in the public service. He devoted his time to the tasks of local autonomy, occupied several such offices, and became interested in social and political associations, (as a strict Conservative,) was called to the House of Peers, and became President of the East Prussian Agricultural Chamber, which under his management was developed into a model institution.

"At that time Batocki began to write articles on social and political subjects. At first he occupied himself only with technical questions on taxation that are always of burning interest in tax-plagued East Prussia. He wrote 'Against the Over-increase of District Taxes,' and said very plainly: 'If matters are let go as they are going at present within a generation Prussia, together with a number of rich and over-populated districts, will contain some parts of the country that will be thinly settled, backward in their economic and cultural conditions, poor in capital and the spirit of enterprise, and will be ill members of the body of the State, injuring the entire organism.' And then he wrote a treatise on 'The Equalization of the District Taxes.' (It is said that the Kaiser's attention was first directed to him because of these writings.)

"But the rumor soon arose that he had 'land reform ideas,' that he wanted to start colonies and build individual homes, and that he saw the salvation of the State in the development of the poorer citizens to a condition of economic independence. When he deemed it necessary to give his ideas wide publicity he turned 'newspaper writer,' and the Königsberg papers gladly gave his articles a place on the front page. He also displayed a lively interest in the needs of commerce and industry.

"Thus prepared, von Batocki took the chair of Chief President just as he was about to go to the front. First of all, it was a highly uncomfortable place. The province was devastated and part of the administrative machinery scattered to the four winds. The target of sufferers and seekers of favors, and the object of the adulation of assistants, all of whom wanted to give him good advice, he began the herculean task of the restoration of order and the preliminary work of reconstruction with a firm hand. It was important that from the beginning he possessed the unqualified confidence of both the Kaiser and von Hindenburg, whose headquarters had been in East Prussia for several months.

"What he has done up to now in the matter of organization in East Prussia is typical. The work of

reconstruction is making good progress, and the current of economic life is flowing. To be sure, the 'building council offices' created by him are occasionally called 'building and sleeping offices' by those who do not think the work of reconstruction is going on rapidly enough or have seen their hoped-for big profit in building dissipated into thin air, but so long as the afflicted persons in East Prussia have no legal basis for their claims and can only count on the scanty means provided by advance payments of compensation, it is, unfortunately, impossible to arrive at the far-lying goal. Therefore we hope, that the Reichstag, which has the task of deciding on the compensation proposal, will hurry up.

"That Batocki is very popular in East Prussia is shown by the confidence in him that animates all classes of the population. 'What? I shall go straight to Batocki in Königsberg,' is the cry when the award does not suit the complainant. The Chief President feels himself a countryman of the East Prussians. When on March 16, 1915, he delivered his address in the Chamber of Deputies in Berlin on the past, present and future of East Prussia, he defended the East Prussians against rumors of treason and espionage and made an energetic plea for the refugees.

"The next day he attended the meeting of the refugees in the New Philharmonic and began his address to them with: 'My dear fellow countrymen.' On that occasion, I, as Chairman, addressed the following greeting to the Chief President. We feel doubly indebted to His Majesty, our King, for having selected for this important position in our home an East Prussian, a fellow countryman whom we hope from the bottom of our hearts may some day be called the restorer of East Prussia. In the name of this gathering, I offer Your Excellency my hand in order to show that my words are approved by this great assembly of refugees.


"The East Prussians would be glad if Batocki could remain Chief President. But they are proud that a man from the East has been called to great tasks."

### BAN NOW ON BICYCLES

May Only Be Used in Germany for Business Purposes

As the result of an order issued on May 26 by General von Kessel, commander of the military district embracing Berlin and the Province of Brandenburg, bicycles may only be used for business purposes from that date to the end of the war. An exception is made in the case of solid-tired racing wheels, which may be used on the tracks until the tires with which they are equipped are worn out.

In reporting the new order the German press makes little comment, but the reason for this regulation is supposed to be the shortage of rubber, which seems to indicate that the "ersatz" product mentioned in reports from Germany some time ago, is hardly coming up to the expectations of its inventor. Violations of the new order may be punished with fines up to \$357 or imprisonment up to a year.



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Annette Kellerman

(The Diving Venus)

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## MOOSE IN TWO STATES WANT NONE OF HUGHES

Michigan and Bay State Progressives Oppose His Indorsement

Jackson, Mich., June 23.—The rejection of Charles E. Hughes as head of the Progressive National Ticket and the perpetuation of the Progressive Party is urged in a resolution adopted by the Michigan leaders of the party in conference here today. The resolution introduced by Charles F. Smith, Detroit, is in part:

"Inasmuch as Hughes's name was received without the least expression of favor when it was mentioned several times in the Progressive Convention, we deplore the attitude of many members of the National Committee who wish to commit the party to a declaration in favor of Hughes."

"It would have been impossible to secure the nomination of Hughes in our National Convention and we resent the attempt of certain members of our National Committee to take action which the authoritative convention would not have taken."

"It said committee, at its meeting in Chicago on June 26 shall place the name of C. E. Hughes on the ticket of the National Progressive Party or leave blank the office of President, we recommend to the various State organizations that advantage be taken of one of the planks in our party, namely the recall of each and every National Committeeman who shall have voted in this manner to the detriment of his constituents."

Henry M. Wallace, Detroit, former National Committeeman, charged that Col. Roosevelt had betrayed the party.

Massachusetts Moosers Sore

Boston, June 23.—The Progressive State Committee and a number of delegates to the party's recent National Convention in Chicago, went on record today as opposing the endorsement by the National Committee of the Presidential nominee of any other party, and favoring the naming of a Progressive candidate for the Presidency. Should the National Committee endorse another party's Presidential candidate its action will not be recognized, the resolutions say. The meeting was in favor of standing squarely for principles and disregarding political expediency or individual failure.

Mathew Hale, Chairman of the State Committee, left before the meeting was over for Chicago where he is expected to preside over the meeting of the National Committee next Monday in the absence of Victor Murdock of Kansas.

## Texan Gets Highest || French Army Honors

Military Medal and War Cross Given to Clyde Balsley in Field Hospital

Paris, June 23.—After flying today from the aviation base far in the rear to a field hospital under the German guns, especially for that purpose, the French Captain of the American squadron pinned the Military Medal and the Croix de Guerre on Corp. Clyde Balsley, as the young Texan lay on a hospital cot, recovering from a wound sustained Monday in an aerial combat. These two decorations are the most important the French Government can give a soldier.

Balsley's condition has improved since the fragments of a German explosive bullet were extracted from thigh.

Dudley Hill of Peekskill, N. Y., a Cornell graduate, takes Balsley's place in the squadron.

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## In The Wake Of The News

"Duty, Honor, Country" is the seal motto of the United States Military Academy at West Point, where the annual commencement exercises took place last month. It was adopted March 16, 1802, when the peace establishment act, stipulating that the artillery of the army should be stationed at West Point, was passed by Congress. Back in 1776 a Congressional committee headed by Roger Sherman had been appointed to investigate the army's needs, and it recommended the establishment of a continental laboratory and military academy. A committee, with John Adams as chairman, was selected to prepare plans, but so far as is known this body never performed the task to which it was assigned.

The subject arose in another form on April 11, 1783, the date on which Congress formally notified the country of the establishment of peace. Washington urged the requirement of the instruction of the army in the theory as well as in the practice of war. Jefferson, afterward a strong friend of the academy, contended in 1798 that the establishment of the proposed institution would be unconstitutional, but finally it was he who signed the 1802 bill.

Hughes and Fairbanks form the first fully bewhiskered Presidential ticket in many years. Garfield wore a full beard, but Arthur, his Vice-President, while revelling in luxuriant side whiskers, had a bare chin. If he is elected, Charles Evans Hughes will be the first Baptist President. There have been eight Episcopalians in the White House, eight Presbyterians, four Unitarians, three Methodists, two members of the Dutch Reformed Church, one member of the Church of the Disciples and two who were members of no church.

John Adams, who was Washington's running mate, and Daniel D. Tompkins, on Monroe's ticket, were the only Vice-Presidents reelected at

the re-election of their Presidents, so that if Vice-President Marshall serves a second term he will break a rule of many years standing. Since 1833 no Vice-President has served longer than four years. If Fairbanks, who was elected with Roosevelt, is elected again this year, he will be only the third Vice-President to serve under two Presidents. Clinton was Vice-President in the Jefferson and Madison administrations and Calhoun in the John Quincy Adams and Jackson administrations. Moreover, Fairbanks will be the first Vice-President who, having retired from the office, has been elected again after a lapse of years. Two terms have intervened since he presided over the Senate. And, with the exception of Tyler, Wheeler and Hendricks, he is the only Vice-Presidential nominee ever suggested at the time of his nomination as a candidate for President. There is a bond of affinity between the two Vice-Presidential candidates this year. Marshall and Fairbanks both are from Indiana, and both when in college joined the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

June 11, was the 175th anniversary of the birth of Joseph Warren, the physician-patriot of the American Revolution and an early day apostle of preparedness and soldier. It was Dr. Warren who sent Paul Revere on his famous ride, and when he heard of the firing at Lexington he left his patients in charge of an assistant and rode off to the scene of action. At Prescott's redoubt, as he was endeavoring to rally the militia, he was struck in the head by a musket ball and instantly killed. The British General, Gage, declared that his fall was "worth that of 500 ordinary rebels," and the poet wrote of him:

So Warren stood on Bunker Hill at eve  
And saw amid the battle's glare arise  
The future's glory and the land's retrieve.

And so he died with triumph in his eyes.  
God, in new perils send us such as he,  
The gentlest knight of Freedom's chivalry.

The achievements of the Cossacks in the recent Russian advance is no surprise to any one familiar with the Cossack's horse. The animal is small, with a short, thick head and neck and a sloping back, but what he lacks in size he appears to make up in intelligence. He is indifferent to weather and climate, because he never had a warm stable. He thrives where any other horse would starve and relishes food that a goat might scorn. His rider will tether him on a snow covered plain and he will get his own food by scraping aside the snow to reach the grass underneath. And so docile is he that he will form a breastwork for his master to fire over.

On the very day, Wednesday, that a school of journalism student accosted the ever silent W. Murray Crane and inquired whether or not he was the publicity agent of the Hughes campaign, a policeman, mistaking Fire Chief Kenlon for a mere curious person, ordered him to move on while a fire was in progress. When Henry W. Taft, brother of the ex-President, asked an Astor elevator boy to direct him to Mr. Hughes's suite last Monday the youngster inquired: "You're a reporter, aren't you?" It was a week of mistaken identities.

With Paterson, N. J., suffering from a plague of rats there may be residents of the New Jersey town who would like to see the United States follow Denmark's lead and enact anti-rat legislation. The Danes have a law under which a penny a head is paid for dead rodents and the schoolboys of Copenhagen devote their spare time to hunting the pests. The bodies are taken to a fire station and the tails are cut off, so that the reward may not be claimed a second time. Or Paterson might establish a rat pound, such as the one in Paris. The Paris

pound is a deep walled pit in which thousands of rodents are kept and fed regularly. Once a month there is a general execution, this being accomplished in a scientific manner by means of gas. By this time the rats are sleek and plump and their hides in an excellent condition. The skins are removed and treated and eventually are made into "kid" gloves. It has been found that the skins can be used also for book binding and photograph frames.

A Paris newspaper suggested a few years ago that the various Governments should act together in an effort to rid the world of rats by the universal adoption of laws calling for a concerted campaign. Figures have been quoted to show that damage amounting to \$100,000,000 and 200,000,000 marks is done by rats in the United States and Germany respectively every year. Tremendous sums are expended on rat poisons—about ten times as much, some one has figured, as would be necessary if the campaign were conducted co-operatively.

Here is the latest moving time forward story. In a home in northern Scotland the duty of altering the clock was entrusted to the head of the house, but on Saturday night he was kept out late visiting friends. On reaching home he duly changed the timepiece, so he supposed,

ed, but the family was aroused Sunday morning too late by an hour to attend church. The father, however, stoutly maintained that the first thing he did on his return the night before was to put the clock an hour forward. But the evidence was against him, and on investigation it was found that he moved the barometer instead.

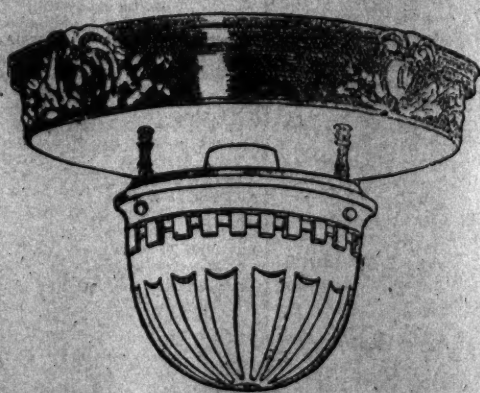
## "The Richest of all Tinned Milks Tested"

Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China



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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 22, 1916.  
**Money and Bullion**  
 Tia.  
 Max. Dollars: Market rate: 72.05  
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...  
 Bar Silver: 976  
 Copper Cash: 1925  
 Sovereigns:  
 Buying rate, @ 2-10—Tia. 7.06  
 Exch. @ 72.3—Mex. 9.76  
 Peking Bar: 374  
 Native Interest: .08

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver: 30.7d.  
 Bank rate of discount: 6%  
 Market rate of discount:  
 3 m-s: 7%  
 4 m-s: 7%  
 6 m-s: 7%  
 Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.  
 Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 23.14  
 Ex. N.Y. on London: T.T. 476 1/2  
 Consols: 104 1/2

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London: T.T. 2-10  
 Demand: 2-10 1/2  
 India: T.T. 210 1/2  
 Paris: Demand: 23.14  
 New York: Demand: 476 1/2  
 Hongkong: T.T. 73 1/2  
 Japan: T.T. 75 1/2  
 Batavia: T.T. 162 1/2

## Bank's Buying Rates

London: 4 m-s. Cds. 2-11 1/2  
 London: 4 m-s. Dcoy. 2-11 1/2  
 London: 6 m-s. Cds. 2-11 1/2  
 London: 6 m-s. Dcoy. 2-11 1/2  
 Paris: 4 m-s. 411  
 New York: 4 m-s. 70 1/2

## CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JULY

41-Hk. Tia. 6.14  
 Hk. Tia. 1-Francs: 4.55  
 1-Marks: 3.73  
 Gold 1-Hk. Tia. 1.30  
 Hk. Tia. 1-Yen: 1.32  
 1-Rupies: 2.42  
 1-Roubles: 2.47  
 1-Mex. 1.50  
 1-Lira: 1.00

## Stock Exchange

## Transactions

Shanghai, July 22, 1916.  
**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**  
 Official  
 New Eng. Tia. 10.50  
 Shanghai Lands Tia. 94.50 xd.  
 Anglo-Javas Tia. 10.50  
 Telephones Tia. 89.00  
 Direct Business Reported  
 Senawang Tia. 17.50  
 Tebongs Tia. 25.50  
 S. M. C. 5% debts. 1915 Tia. 92.00  
 S. M. C. 6% debts. 1916 Tia. 100.00  
 Shanghai Gas Tia. 24.00  
 Sumatras Tia. 165.00  
 Kungyik Cotton Tia. 12.00

## Sharebrokers' Association

## Transactions

Shanghai, July 22, 1916.  
**BUSINESS DONE**  
 Official  
 Shanghai Lands 6% debts. Tia. 98.00 cash  
 Yangtzepoo Tia. 4.75  
 Kungyika Tia. 12.50 July  
 Telephones Tia. 88.50 cash  
 Direct  
 Sumatras Tia. 167.50 cash

## London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service  
 London, July 21.—Today's rubber prices were:  
 Plantation First Latex.  
 Spot: 2s. 3d. to 2s. 2 1/2d. paid.  
 October to December: 2s. 4d. paid.  
 Tendency of Market: Easier.  
 Last Quotation, London, July 20:  
 Spot: 2s. 3 1/2d. to 2s. 3d. paid.  
 October to December: 2s. 4 1/2d. to 2s. 4 1/4d. paid.  
 Tendency of Market: Easier.

## SHARE MARKET

During the past week the market has been very steady but quiet. The bulk of shares changing hands is small, but prices on the whole are well maintained and rates show very little change from those recorded last week. Holders of rubber stocks are not by any means eager to sell in view of the attractive dividends at present being paid. On the other hand buyers are not in great evidence, probably owing to the present tightness of money generally, and the present condition of the raw rubber market and exchange.

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## Shanghai Silk Market

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. writes as follows in their weekly silk market report:  
 White Silk.—There has been a small general business with Tia. 7 1/4/10 advance paid for Tsatlees. Filatures were booked at former rates, with exception of Tia. 10 advance for Kung Kee Mars 1. For New York most chaps are unwilling to sell on basis of settlements reported below. The market is firm. Tsatlees.—Blue Elephant Tia. 550. Gold Lion Tia. 597 1/2. Gold Killing Tia. 557 1/2/62 1/2.  
 Green Kahings.—Gold Swan 1, 2, 3, Tia. 535 av. Neo Killing 1, 2, 3, Tia. 525 av.  
 Tsatlees.—Grass-hopper A. B. Tia. 705 av. Pegasus 1, 2, Tia. 705 av. Buffalo A. B. Tia. 705 av. Black Horse 1, 2, 3, Tia. 700 av. Kung Kee Mars 1, Tia. 660.  
 Tsatlees New Style.—Gold and Silver Motor Car Ex. 1, 2; Five Star and Mandarin Duck Ex. 1, 2; Cloud Lion and Flying Stork Ex. 1, 2; Gold and Silver Double Elephant Ex. 1, 2; Gold and Silver Peacock Ex. 1, 2, all at Tia. 745 av.  
 Yellow Silk.—Firm Kopuns, Tia. 370/80. Chappa Tia. 380.  
 Export from Shanghai  
 Season 1916-1917  
 White Yellow Total  
 1916-1917 bales bales bales  
 From 1st June to date, 39 533 641  
 Against corresponding period  
 1915 1916 968 506 1,594  
 1914 1915 1,540 2,245 3,785  
 1916, 1917  
 Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk: 1,500  
 Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk: 1,500  
 Settlements for America, White Silk: 2,000  
 Stock in Shanghai, White Silk: 500  
 Yellow Silk: 500  
 Visible Supply for season to date: 6,000  
 Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk: 1,000

## METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service  
 London, July 21.—Today's metal prices were:  
 Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. 90 0/0  
 American Electrolytic 90 0/0  
 90% Copper f.o.b. 122 0/0  
 Lead L. B. C. f.o.b. per ton. Nominal.  
 Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. 28 5/0  
 Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f.o.b. (1s. Extra in tank) 17 15 0  
 Tinplates, L. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f.o.b. Wales 9 31 0  
 Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London and Liverpool (less 1/2%) 14 1/2 d.  
 Standard Tin (Cash) 168 10 0  
 Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b. 52 0 0  
 Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b. 26 5 0  
 Standard Tin (3 Months) 168 15 0

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 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

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 Reserves: Frs. 45,000,000.00

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 Canton Mongtze Singapore  
 Djibouti Noumea Tientsin  
 Dondichery Peking Tourane  
 Haiphong Papeete  
 Hankow Pnom-Penh

Bankers:  
 IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
 IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

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L. ARDAIN, Manager.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tia. and fixed deposits according to arrangement.  
 Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.  
 W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital: \$15,000,000  
 Reserve Funds:  
 Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
 Silver 18,000,000  
 \$33,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:  
 W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.  
 S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy  
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman]  
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak  
 Hon. Mr. D. Landale  
 J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
 Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:  
 Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:  
 Amoy Ipoh Peking  
 Bangkok Johore Penang  
 Batavia Kobe Rangoon  
 Bombay Kuala Lumpur  
 Calcutta Cebu S. Francisco  
 Canton London Shanghai  
 Colombo Lyons Singapore  
 Fochow Malacca Sourabaya  
 Hankow Manila Tientsin  
 Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtau  
 Hioio New York Yokohama

London Bankers:  
 London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.  
 Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.  
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
 Local Bills Discounted.  
 Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
 Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.  
 A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid): 45,000,000  
 Reserve Fund: 23,000,000  
 Kope. Tia.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government: 3,500,000  
 Reserve Fund: 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.  
 Paris Office: 9, Rue Bonaparte.  
 London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:  
 LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
 PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies  
 Bombay Hallan Peking  
 Calcutta Hankow Shanghai  
 Changchun Harbin Tientsin  
 (Kwan-Hongkong Tsingtau chenda)  
 Chefoo Newchwang, Vladivostok  
 Chafoo Nicolayowak Yokohama  
 Dairen (Dairen) o-A

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
 Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tia. Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.  
 SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,  
 Q. CARRERE,  
 Managers for China and Japan.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000  
 All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.  
 Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 3%.  
 Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 18th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital: \$50,000,000  
 Paid-up Capital: \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:  
 Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanhsi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tia. at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:  
 For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.  
 For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.  
 For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:  
 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.  
 Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tia. at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.  
 Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital: Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.  
 General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

HEAD OFFICE:  
 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:  
 In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
 In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
 G. LION, Manager.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1858.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed: Yen 45,000,000  
 Capital Paid-up: 30,000,000  
 Reserve Fund: 20,400,000

London Bankers:  
 Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:  
 Antungshan London Port Arthur  
 Bombay Liao-yang S. Francisco  
 Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney  
 Changchun Lyons Sianfu  
 Dairen Mukden Tientsin  
 Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin  
 Harbin Newchwang Tokio  
 Hongkong New York Tsingtau  
 Honolulu Osaka  
 Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tia. and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital: £1,500,000  
 Subscribed Capital: 1,125,000  
 Paid-up Capital: 552,500  
 Reserve Fund: 550,000

HEAD OFFICE: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:  
 Bank of England.  
 London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:  
 Bombay Howrah Madras  
 Calcutta Kandy Penang  
 Colombo Karachi Port Louis  
 Delhi Kota Bharu (Mauritius)  
 Galle (Kelantan) Rangoon  
 Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 3% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.  
 C. T. REATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

## Nederlandse Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1874.

Paid-up Capital: Guilds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)  
 Reserve Fund: Guilds. 9,237,150 (about £769,762)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.  
 Head Agency: BATAVIA.  
 Agencies in Holland:  
 THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:  
 Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta  
 Bandong Palembang Tandjong Bale  
 Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi  
 Djember Penang Tegal  
 Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong  
 Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap  
 Kots-Radia Semarang Weltevreden  
 Makassar Singapore  
 Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:  
 Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tials and dollars.  
 SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tial accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.  
 B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

## THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

93 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."  
 Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital: \$20,000,000.00  
 Subscribed Capital: 14,000,000.00  
 Fully Paid Up Capital: 4,000,000.00  
 Liabilities: \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:  
 Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.  
 Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.  
 Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:  
 The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.  
 National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:  
 Amsterdam Manila Seattle  
 Bangkok Malta Somarag  
 Batavia Melbourne Singapore  
 Benken Milan Soerabaya  
 Bombay Moscow Sydney  
 Calcutta New York Tokio  
 Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok  
 Hongkong Padang Wellington  
 London Rangoon Yokohama  
 Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tia. and Dollars; interest allowed in Tia. at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance of over Tia. or Dollars respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.  
 Advances made



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS  
SHARE LIST

## Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
<b>Banks</b>	
H. K. & S. B.	\$765 B.
Chartered	253
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ord.	2.20 B.
Cathay, pref.	8
<b>Marine Insurance</b>	
Canton	\$395 B.
North China	155 B.
Union of Canton	\$945
Yangtze	\$260 B.
<b>Fire Insurance</b>	
China Fire	\$150
Hongkong Fire	\$275 S.
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 125
Indo-China Def.	102 1/2 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 17 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 15 B.
<b>Mining</b>	
Kaiping	Tls. 11
Oriental Cons.	33 1/2 B.
Philippines	Tls. 2 1/2 S.
Raub.	Tls. 2.70 B.
<b>Docks</b>	
Hongkong Dock	\$126 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 50 1/2 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 53 1/2 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$84 1/2 B.
<b>Lands and Hotels</b>	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 96 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 97 B.
Wellington Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
<b>Cotton Mills</b>	
E-Wo.	Tls. 136 B.
E-Wo. Pref.	Tls. 105 B.
International	Tls. 67 1/2 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 65
Oriental	Tls. 30 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90 1/2 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 B.
Yangtsepo	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Yangtsepo Pref.	Tls. 100 B.
<b>Industrials</b>	
Anglo-German Bry.	\$95 N.
Butler Tls.	Tls. 33 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	\$119 B.
Green Island	\$6.40 B.
Langkats	Tls. 26 1/2 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165 S.
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall & Holt	Tls. 16 B.
Mewell	\$60.
Lane, Crawford	\$92.
Moutrie	\$55.
Watson	\$6 1/2 B.
Weeks	\$17 B.
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma	Tls. 13 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 37 1/2 B.
Batu Anan	Tls. 1.60 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5.35
Hulu	Tls. 1.90
Chemor United	Tls. 1.90 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 13 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.60
Dominion	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 9 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 19 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 8 B.
Kapela	Tls. 1 1/2
Kipayang	Tls. 30 B.
Keran	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Kota Bahros	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Krooswek Java	Tls. 19 S.
Padang	Tls. 16 S.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11 1/2
Permatas	Tls. 7
Ropah	Tls. 1.35 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1.30
Senkoo	Tls. 9 B.
Simamby	Tls. 1.80
Shah Wang	Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Shah Wang Kio	Tls. 1.20 B.
Shah Wang Malay	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Shah Malay Pref.	Tls. 15
Shah Pahang	Tls. 1.90 B.
Sungala	Tls. 2.90
Sungai Duri	Tls. 12 1/2
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6
Shah Kelantan	Tls. 9.00 B.
Shah Seremban	Tls. 1.15 B.
Tapiang	Tls. 2 1/2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.10 B.
Tebong	Tls. 26
Uluohri	Tls. 2 1/2 S.
Ziangde	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
C. I. & S. Lumber	Tls. 110 B.
Cully Dairy	Tls. 12 S.
Shah Kio and Ash	\$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shah Telephone	Tls. 88 1/2 B.
Shah Waterworks	Tls. 288 1/2

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road  
Telephone No. 398

## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Mantaschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-an Landbouwerexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for July 21 was 120 tons."

## Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ibert and Co., Ltd., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

Agricultural work which was delayed by the recent heavy rains, continues to occupy the natives of this and the neighboring districts to the detriment of business in imports, but demand from other sources such as Szechuen and the North, which have long been more or less dormant, shows signs of distinct improvement. Local cotton and yarn have been purchased in moderate quantities for these outlets during the week and, given freedom from disturbing political influences, the enquiry should expand gradually into a more general one, as crop reports are good on the whole and the native money market appears to be steadily shaking itself free of the stringency which has prevailed for some months past.

**Piece Goods**  
Grey Shirtings 3 1/4-lbs.—Market fairly steady, though the Yangtze ports are only buying sparingly, sales being in Two Fish at Tls. 3.40, and Mandarin at Tls. 3.05. Auctions steady.

9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—There has been a little buying for the North and prices are steady to firm with sales made public in Rabbit and Moon at Tls. 4.50, Smokepipe at Tls. 4.52 1/2, and Red Cock at Tls. 3.90. Prices at auction show a rising tendency.

12-lbs. 36-ins.—Practically no business done though enquiries are reported to be on foot for Szechuen. Auctions show fairly steady.

T-Cloths and Jeans.—A sale of \$6 in T-Cloths, Eight Butterfly chop is reported at Tls. 4.00, and in Jeans, a moderate business has been done as follows:—Three Stagheads at Tls. 5.50 for 40 yards and Tls. 4.10 for 30 yards, Tiger and Ring at Tls. 4.32 1/2, and Blue Lion at Tls. 4.22 1/2, the latter two being Japanese in 40 yards lengths.

Drills and Sheetings.—A comparatively good business has been done at improving prices, particulars being as follows:—

Local Drills.—Doghead at Tls. 3.40. Local Sheetings.—Three Sycee 15 lbs. at Tls. 4.70, Oxhead 14 lbs. at Tls. 3.30, Three "Ying" 12 lbs. at Tls. 3.45, Horse and Bear 12 lbs. at Tls. 3.40, and Doghead at Tls. 3.10.

American Sheetings.—Buckshead at Tls. 5.00, and Enterprise A at Tls. 4.45.

White Shirtings.—Demand from the River has fallen off temporarily but the market remains nevertheless quite steady, sales being reported in Gold Nine Horse at Tls. 6.55, Cash at Tls. 5.45, and "New Tuh Fah" at Tls. 5.15. Auction prices show little change either way.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—There has been moderate buying in several lines, principally low and middle

quality. Fast Black Italians, for Szechuen, and the tone is steady to firm all round for auction and private chops.

**Cotton and Yarn**  
Cotton.—We have no change to report, our market continuing fairly steady at last week's prices. There has not been much business transpiring.

Reuter cables the Liverpool quotation as follows: Middling American at 8.04d. Egyptian at 11.82d. and Bengals at 6.05d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—With the exception of a small business in 20's count there has not been very much business transpiring; our market nevertheless, although quiet is steady. Sales reported are:

20's 200 Bales Five Men at Tls. 101.00, 200 Bales Man and Goats at Tls. 100.00, 200 Bales Three Joes at Tls. 99.00, 600 Bales Picking Cotton chop at Tls. 100.00, 600 Bales Two Bears at Tls. 98 to 98 1/2.

Indian Yarn.—Prices have advanced about a tael a bale during the week and a little more business has been done than during the preceding two or three weeks. Particulars are as follows:—

No. 10s. 100 Bales Sorab at Tls. \$4.00, 50 Bales Tricumdars at Tls. \$3.00, 100 Bales Union Vithaldas at Tls. \$4.50, and 200 Bales Vase at Tls. \$3.00.

No. 12s. 100 Bales Bombay (Ring) at Tls. \$4.00, 125 Bales Lakshmi-dass Khimjee at Tls. \$2.00/\$2.75, and 50 Bales Moon at Tls. \$2.75.

Japanese Yarn.—Market unchanged with a moderate business to report as follows:—

No. 15s. 200 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 100.50, 200 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 101.00, 100 Bales Woman and Boat at Tls. 101.00, 150 Bales Two Women at Tls. 100.00, 200 Bales Warship at Tls. 95.50 and 50 Bales Blue Fish at Tls. 101.50.

No. 20s. 300 Bales Fishman at Tls. 102.50.

## THE BUSINESS OF

N. Lazarus &amp; Co.

## Opticians

566 NANKING ROAD

Is now under the management of

Mr. H. TOBIAS

F. S. M. C. (Eng.) who holds the

Diploma for optics of the

Worshipful Co. of Spectacle

Makers, London, the Late

Professor Sylvanus Thompson

being the chief examiner for the

above Diploma.

YOU NEED NOT BE WORRIED  
by  
THE HIGH COST OF LIVINGGet the Montgomery Ward Habit  
and Save Time, Worry and Money

Write to us for a copy of our Big Catalogue of 100,000 articles for the home, farm, office and shop. It is a guide to good living at low prices. Everything to eat, wear and use

All at Wholesale Prices Direct to YOU

Four Million Families all over the world supply their needs from us.

## Why Don't You?

Our Grocery List published every sixty days tells you the right prices to pay for high grade provisions. Let us send it to you—free, of course.

No matter where you live—you can save money by dealing with us.

America is the only big market in normal condition where production has not diminished, prices are not inflated, and means of shipping unimpaired.

**Our service across the Pacific** is unimpaired, and the freight rate for merchandise purchased from us is only \$1.75 per hundred pounds from Chicago clear through to Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila. This is for fast service by Trans-Pacific liners. Compare our rate with the rate others quote you: It is much less than the regular rate either from Chicago to the Pacific coast, or from the Pacific Coast to the other side.

Montgomery Ward & Co. is the only concern in the United States able to secure for its customers these low rates, because we are the only merchants in the United States having sufficient volume of business to ship a full carload of 30,000 pounds at one time. We are loading such a car every other day.

Buy in Chicago, where the world's cheapest prices prevail.

Our Catalogues are in the hands of every American missionary and on file for consultation at every American Consulate.

Catalogues may also be obtained from the office of this paper. These will be given out to reliable persons who call for them. Twenty-five cents gold should be included in all mail requests, to partly pay the mailing expenses.

MONTGOMERY WARD &amp; Co.

Chicago, U. S. A.

## Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Nankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsichih left Foochow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Dainy on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru for San Francisco, via Japan ports and Honolulu sailed from Hongkong on Friday, and may therefore be expected to arrive at Wusung at 6 p.m. today. She will be despatched as above tomorrow, and the tender conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 1.30 p.m. the same day.

The C.M. s.s. Felching will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsienchang left Amoy for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Weihaiwei for Shanghai via Tsingtao on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Eang left Foochow for Shanghai at 1 p.m. on Thursday. The Dredwell line s.s. Muncester Castle, for New York left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday, and is due to arrive here to be ready to load on the 26th instant.

The Barber line s.s. Bolton Castle from New York left Vladivostok for Karatsu and Shanghai on the 21st instant.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Antiochus left Kuchinotsu for Shanghai at 6 p.m. on Friday.

The N.Y.K. American line s.s. Shidzuka Maru, with mails left Keelung for Shanghai on Friday, and may be expected to arrive at the Co.'s buoy today at about 6 a.m. The tender carrying up passengers and mails is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty about 8 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Victoria, B. C. and Seattle on Monday, July 24.

The C.N. s.s. Fengting from Tientsin is expected here today.

## Passengers Departed

Per K.M.A. s.s. Kalping for Chinwangtao:—Mrs. Butland, Mrs. and Master Ardain, and Mr. F. L. Pearson.

A  
Special  
Appeal

## on Behalf of Baby



Fed from birth on the 'Allenburys' Foods.

## Naturally a Healthy Mother

should feed her own child, and no cause, save inability, should prevent her doing so. But there are many mothers who, though willing, cannot wholly or even partially, nurse their children. Either they have no milk for them, or it is poor in quality and deficient in sustenance.

## The Question then arises

what food should be given to Baby. Carefully consider this highly important point. Remember, that the right food, given at the proper age will lay a sure foundation for future health and happiness. Ordinary cow's milk is totally unsuitable as a food for young infants: it is acid, contains indigestible curd and is frequently swarming with dangerous germs, especially in summer time. Farinaceous Foods must not be given, as a child under six months of age cannot digest starch.

## A Satisfactory Solution

of the difficult problem of feeding children by hand is provided by using the 'Allenburys' Foods. Prepared as directed, these pure Foods closely resemble healthy mother's milk in composition, nutritive value and digestibility. They are the outcome of prolonged scientific investigation, carried out with all the resources of wide manufacturing facilities and experience.

## Decide to use

the 'Allenburys' Foods. By so doing the many serious ailments which follow the use of unsuitable food will be avoided, and Baby will be equipped with sound health and strength.

## The Method of Simplicity and Certainty

## 'Allenburys' Foods

MILK FOOD No. 1. MILK FOOD No. 2. MALTED FOOD No. 3.  
From birth to 3 months. From 3 to 6 months. From 6 months upwards.

## The 'Allenburys' Rusks (Malted).

A useful addition to baby's dietary when 10 months old and after.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are made under special processes by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.

Write for free book "Infant Feeding and Management" 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., 40 Canton Rd., Shanghai (R.O.C.)  
and London, E.C.4, England. Established 200 Years. A.D. 1715. A.D. 1915.

"Follow the Crowds  
to  
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## AMUSEMENTS

THE  
APOLLO  
THEATRE

Programme for July 23rd

TONIGHT!

## "THE BLUE DIAMOND"

Pathe's Film d'Art

IN TWO REELS

A detective film story full of excitement, of superb photographic quality and magnificently acted.

## "PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES"

Depicting latest events of interest.

## THE RUSSIAN UNITS AT THE CAMP DE MAILLY.

## "WIFFLES IN THE PATH OF GLORY"

A strong topical comedy, which deals with the present war and contains thrills as well as amusement.  
In two Reels.

## "HAM THE REDSKIN"

Ham and Bud comedy

## THE RUSSIANS IN FRANCE

Do not fail to see Pathe's French Gazette To-night depicting all the most interesting incidents in the arrival of the Russian troops at the Camp de Mailly.

## VICTORIA THEATRE OLYMPIC THEATRE

## PROGRAMME

For 23rd &amp; 24th July

## "CURING THE DOCTOR"

Comedy

## "WHEN THE PRESS SPEAKS"

Vilagraph Comedy

## "NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"

Comedy

## "LIZZIE'S ESCAPE"

Comedy

## "THE BROKEN COIN"

6th and 7th Episodes

4 Parts.

## PROGRAMME

For 23rd and 24th July, 1916

## "THE UPWARD WAY"

Drama

## "A SNAKEVILLE COURTSHIP"

Comedy

## "NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"

Comedy

## "MYSTERIOUS MR. DARVEY"

Comedy

## "THE BROKEN COIN"

4th and 5th Episodes

4 Parts.

TOWA CINEMA  
THEATRE

Corner of Woohang and Chapoo Roads

## PROGRAMME

For Sunday

## "MYSTERY OF SILVER SKULL"

A Powerful Detective Drama

In Two Parts

## "HIS MUSICAL CAREER"

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Comedy

## "HELEN'S



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 24	1.30	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
24	6.00*	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27		Boston & New York	Manchester Castle	Br.	Dodwell
27	P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug 2		Seattle	Canada maru	Br.	Dollar Co.
3		San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	A. T. Co.
11	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
13		Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Sept 2	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Br.	U. M. S. S. Co.
15		San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 23	4.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
24	1.30	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
25	6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	P.M.	Yokohama	Glenlyne	Br.	Glen Line
27	9.00*	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	3.00	Nagasaki	Yasaka	Br.	P. & O.
29	10.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yasaka	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
31	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Albion	Fr.	Cie M. M.
Aug 1	noon	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Hakul maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA STRAITS, ETC.

July 24	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
25	D.L.	London via Cape	Antiochus	Br.	B. & S.
26	10.00*	London, etc via Cape	Suez maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 1	D.L.	London via Cape	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
4	11.00*	Marseilles via Suez	Polynesian	Fr.	Cie M. M.
6	A.M.	London via Cape	Albatross	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
10	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
15	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Albion	Fr.	Cie M. M.
20	P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glenlyne	Br.	Glen Line
21	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 23	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yinchow	Br.	B. & S.
24	4.00	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br.	B. & S.
24	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	A.M.	Foochow	Hainchi	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
25	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwanzee	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
26		Takao, Formosa via Foochow	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kalgan	Br.	B. & S.
27	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenai	Br.	B. & S.
27	8.30*	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sunkiang	Br.	B. & S.
27	D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 23	D.L.	Chinkiang	Hunan	Br.	B. & S.
23	D.L.	Newchwang	Kinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
24	3.00	Haichow, Yochow	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
25	D.L.	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
25	10.00*	Daluy direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
25	D.L.	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
25	4.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fenation	Br.	B. & S.
26	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Asping	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
26	D.L.	Nicolatook	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
26	D.L.	Newchwang	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
27	P.M.	Vladivostok	Glenlyne	Br.	Glen Line
28	10.00*	Tungtiao and Daluy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
28	2.00	Vladivostok	Polava	Rus.	A. V. P.
29	10.00*	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengkang	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

July 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
24	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
24	M.N.	do	Tale maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
25	M.N.	do	Sutro	Br.	J. M. & Co.
26	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	M.N.	do	Kiangfuo	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
26	M.N.	do	Neankin	Br.	B. & S.
27	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	M.N.	do	Luenbo	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Jap.	N. Y. K.

\* A.M. M.N.—Midnight D.L.—Daylight

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 22	Ningpo	Kiangwan	2012	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 22	Ningpo	Kalgan	Br.	B. & S.		
July 22	Hongkong	Chenan	2200	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 22	Foochow	Esang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	NYKW
July 22	Japan	Chikugo maru	1440	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
July 22	Japan	Hankin	4251	Jap.	P. & O.	NYKW
July 22	Hankow	Pengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
July 22	Hankow	Kiangwan	2012	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 22	Hankow	Melan	461	Am.	S. O. Co.	

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 22	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	2736	Br.	J. M. & Co.
24	Hankow etc.	Tale maru	1756	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	Hankow etc.	Luenyi	1756	Br.	B. & S.
25	Japan	Novara	4250	Br.	P. & O.
25	Japan	Omura	2221	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	Hankow etc.	Tobhsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.
25	Tungtiao, Tientsin, Daluy	Joshin maru	782	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	Hankow	Javary	1263	Br.	B. & S.
25	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	2012	Chl.	S.M.S.N. Co.
25	Ningpo	Kiangwan	2012	Chl.	S.M.S.N. Co.

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
A II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am gr.	9215	20	500	Day
V T P D	June 24	Cruise	Quinos	Am gr.	350	2		Strait

\*\*Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief. The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decides, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

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## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan, Captain C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Ca's Str. Talee Maru, Captain G. Tanida, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, July 24 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious State-rooms (elect fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan, Capt. John McArthur, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Wednesday, July 26 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious State-rooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

## For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration's Kwangping will leave on Tuesday, July 25. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

## For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, will be despatched on Monday, July 24. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hainchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwanglee, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

## For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916, the tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 1.30 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 1.30 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albion	2700	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemis	4282	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8888	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	OMEW
July 15	Hankow	Changwo	696	Br.	J. M. & Co.	11 P
July 20	Anping	Chihli	1431	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Porfina	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 P
July 21	Japan	Fukuji maru	1242	Jap.	M. R. K.	MBKW
July 15	Japan	Himechima maru	123	Jap.	Himechima	7 P
July 21	China	Hainchi	1345	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 21	Hankow	Hainchi	961	Chl.	H.Y.P.I. & Co.	HYPW
July 21	Ningpo	Hunan	143	Br.	B. & S.	ONGW
May 23	Hankow	Kinkiang	2511	Br.	B. & S.	ONGW
July 18	Chinwangtao	Kalgan	1805	Br.	K. M. A.	SEW
July 20	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
July 20	Daluy	Kinkiang	1228	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 21	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 18	Hankow	Medeah	1682	Ger.	Meichers	NOLB I
July 20	Hankow	Meichers	1682	Ger.	Meichers	NOLB I
July 10	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1928	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	9 P
July 6	Chinwangtao	Patriot	608	Br.	K. M. A.	10 P
July 21	Hankow	Porfina	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 P
July 21	Hankow	Poodi	631	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 19	Chinwangtao	Sikang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 19	Hongkong	Rileia	5446	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	S VIII
July 19	Cruise	Store Nordlake	566	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	8 P
July 11	Hongkong	Somali	49	Br.	P. & O.	SDW
July 19	Hongkong	Touking	80	Dan.	E. A. Co.	SOCW
July 20	Hankow	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 21	Hankow	Talee maru	1196	Jap.	N.Y.K.	LPDW
July 11	Hongkong	Vingchow	1910	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 21	Japan	Yoko maru	1350	Jap.	Yokohama	WTW
July 21	Japan	Yelko maru	879	Jap.	M. B. K.	TKDW

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S.S. "Hazel Dollar" . . . . . Oct. 1st

Will accept cargo for San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver.

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Empress of Japan . . . . . July 29th	Monteagle . . . . . Aug. 23rd
Empress of Asia . . . . . Aug. 11th	Empress of Japan . . . . . Sept. 12th
Monteagle . . . . . Sept. 2nd	Empress of Asia . . . . . Sept. 23rd
Empress of Russia . . . . . Sept. 8th	Monteagle . . . . . Oct. 22nd
Empress of Asia . . . . . Oct. 6th	Empress of Japan . . . . . Nov. 6th

En route to Hongkong the "Empress of Russia" and "Empress of Asia" call from Nagasaki to Manila direct, omitting Shanghai, and s.s. Monteagle calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. \*Special call at Shanghai. Agents at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama. Write for information.

J. R. SHAW General Agent, Passenger Dept. Corner Peking and Yuen-ming yuen Roads.

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To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 24
"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 15
"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22



## Cotton Tests Here; Local Varieties Lead

(Continued from Page 1)  
Wilder, as has been stated, is testing very carefully selected manures and is using them in four strengths.

**Many Strange Pests**  
He is having an immense amount of trouble with pests, many of which he has had to catalogue as unknown. For instance, he could not understand why there were periods when so many plants lost their heads—actually—in a manner which could not be accounted for by the activities of any known pest.

So he watched extra carefully and finally nabbed a mysterious worm. It is about two inches long and half the thickness of a man's little finger, boasting two formidable teeth. It is active for two or three weeks in the year and comes out after about four hot, dry days, biting the heads off the plants and sucking the water from them.

Mr. Wilder held on to some of these worms and they turned to chrysalis. Now he is waiting to see if that is their manner of dying or whether they develop into moths. Another strange pest is a sort of grasshopper which he has never succeeded in catching.

The question naturally arises, as cotton is mainly produced in China by

a host of old-fashioned smallholders, whether it will be possible, once the experimenters have come by data which will enable them to recommend something, to induce the farmers to co-operate with them. Well, there are hopes; for the Government is interested and has shown itself so by engaging a foreign adviser on cotton.

**Finds Chinese Imitator**  
Again, back of Mr. Wilder's neat little plot on Ward Road, there abides an old agriculturist who has never seen a ball game, doesn't know what the machine is, has ten yards more material to his pants than anyone could need and is generally as far away from the civilization of the West as was his ancestor in the days of Confucius. He has been watching the foreigner's work and has evidently concluded there must be something behind it all.

Anyway, the ancient gentleman has copied to a detail Mr. Wilder's drainage plans and his holding is far better than it ever was before. That is all he could learn by just watching, but it shows that at least interest can be aroused. If a man who has never had a tidy ditch will copy one without knowing the reason for it, when later on he sets champion blooms the other side of the ditch he copied, whilst his own are not much the better for it, it sounds reasonable to assume that he will want to know what is the further cause.

The question naturally arises, as cotton is mainly produced in China by

Chinese continue with the policy of adulteration. The association, after a long fight, has succeeded in reducing the amount of cheating to a very considerable extent.

Now there comes a new dodge. Recently, it was noticed that there was a lot of white powder amongst the cotton. Mr. Wilder took some of this to his laboratory, turned it into a lot of awful smells and pretty colors and then pronounced that it held quite a quantity of iron and was probably the dust of a marble rock with a vein of iron through it. The Powers at war want iron; the Cotton Testing House hasn't any use for it—in cotton.

## Popular Italian Call For War on Germany

**People Maddened When Ex-Deputy Battisti, Wounded And Captured, Is Hanged**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, July 21.—Huge representative processions marched to the Capitol, yesterday, to commemorate the martyrdom of Battisti. The dense crowds in the streets shouted: "Death to the assassins!" The Mayor of Rome and several professors and deputies made speeches in which they referred to the unspeakable barbarity of the enemy and urged the Government to reply by declaring war against Germany, internment enemy subjects and seizing enemy property.

Battisti was formerly Austrian deputy for Trent. He was fighting with the Italians when he was mortally wounded at Monte Corbino, picked up by the Austrians, hurried off to Trent and hanged, the hangman having been summoned by telegraph.

## SALVATION ARMY WEDDING

**Reuter's Service**  
London, July 20.—Today, General Booth solemnized the marriage of Major Hugh Sladen and Captain Motee Booth-Tucker, the daughter of Commissioner Booth-Tucker. A number of Indian members of the Salvation Army attended the ceremony.

## Music for Monday

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Gardens Monday evening beginning at 9 o'clock:—  
1. March, "King Edward" ... Ohlsen  
2. Overture, "Tutti in Maschera" ... Pedrotti  
3. Waltz, "Toujours ou Jamais" ... Waldteufel  
4. Selection, "The Daughter of the Regiment" ... Donizetti  
5. Song, "The Lost Chord" ... Sullivan  
6. (a) Waltz, "Ballabile" ... Lacomme  
(b) "All for the Girlies" ... Gilbert  
7. Mazurka, "La Czarine" ... Canne  
8. Selection, "The Casino Girl" ... Englander  
A. de Kryger,  
Conductor-in-charge.

## Frank Moran May Join U. S. Army or Navy

White Sulphur Springs, June 22.—Frank Moran, who is preparing here for his bout with Jack Dillon, is working up over the prospects of war with Mexico. Moran served a full enlistment in the United States Navy, having been quartermaster on the Mayflower while Colonel Roosevelt was President.

Moran stated today that he is thinking seriously of enlisting, and if the situation gets desperate he will immediately join the colors. He prefers to join the army this time, but has written to the Secretary of the Navy regarding his old rank if he re-enlists.

## J. JOHNSON, BULLFIGHTER

**Former Heavyweight Champion Cables He Is In Torador Class**

New York, June 20.—T. S. Andrews of Milwaukee has made public a cablegram received several days ago from Jack Johnson, one time heavyweight champion of the world, in which it is asserted that Johnson is soon to enter the ring again. This time, however, it is the bull fighter's ring. The message follows: "Barcelona, June 17, '16. 'T. S. Andrews, Milwaukee, Wis. U. S. A.: 'Wish you would state that I am fighting a bull here June 26. No bull story, but fact. Also state that I will fight Sam Langford, Sam McVey, Willard, or anyone who may be selected. In Mexico, Cuba, or any place. Best regard to all my friends. 'JACK JOHNSON'."

After the fight with Joe Willard in Havana Johnson went to Spain and later to England. Since returning to Spain he has fought two battles with minor heavyweights.

## DIXON AND CO. GET AGENCY FOR DODGE

**Have Already Sold Six Of These Popular Cars; Ten More On Way**

Wide-awake manufacturers of American motor cars continue to recognize in Shanghai an important market. There are few weeks that go by without the announcement that another standard brand of the "gas cart Americanus" is to be sold in the city. The latest arrival is the Dodge—one of the most popular cars in the United States.

Letters have been received placing the agency for the Dodge car with Dixon and Company, Ltd., of No. 5 Canton Road. The Dodge concern is not one of those which believes in lengthy correspondence before really setting down to exports for a new market. At about the same time the letters arrived, six of the cars reached Shanghai on the El Dorado.

The fate of these cars is an excellent comment on the attractiveness of the machines. Four of the cars were sold almost immediately. Another was sent up to Tsingtau. That left one for a sample and demonstrator. Since then a half dozen persons have been trying to buy the remaining car. The machine is on exhibition at the Horse Bazaar. An examination of it explains the instant demand that has sprung up for the Dodge.

It is an accepted engineering axiom that the motor is the heart of any machine. And the motor is the striking feature of the Dodge. It is powerfully built, special attention being given to the magneto and carburetor. The dynamo is unusually large so that it has more than enough electricity at all times to operate the starter and lights. The machine is

of 24-horsepower and will retail for Tls. 1850.

For the benefit of those who came too late to buy one of the first shipment, Mr. Dixon announces that 10 more will arrive by the Yucatan on August 8. Two of these have already been sold.

**3 BRITISH SHIPS SUNK**  
(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, July 21.—The British steamers Grangemore (2,193 tons) and Karma (3,710 tons) have been sunk in the Mediterranean. The crews have been saved. The British steamer Yzer has also been sunk.

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"Getzbest" Senf Gurken . . . . . glass .90

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## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

### MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES					
	2	4	6	8	10	12
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang	dep.	8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Ka Shui	dep.	8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.54
Ka Shui	arr.	9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Yeh Zah	arr.	10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Yeh Zah	dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	2.47	5.50
Chang An	dep.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.50
Chang An	arr.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58
Hangchow	arr.	9.38	11.35	1.17	3.55	6.25
Hangchow	dep.	11.30	12.38	2.30	5.32	7.00
Zah Kou	arr.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24
Zah Kou	dep.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40

### KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	TIMES					
	14	16	18	20	22	24
Kon Zen Chiao	dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15
Kon Zen Chiao	arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28
Hangchow	dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30
Hangchow	arr.	8.21	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40
Zah Kou	arr.	8.46				

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS	TIMES									
	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	7.25	8.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.20	11.00		
Nankin	arr.	8.08	8.33	10.58	1.28	4.08	6.00			
WUHAN	arr.	9.40	11.54	12.48	2.37	5.40	8.05			
WUHAN	dep.	10.40	12.54		3.27	7.03				
CHANGCHOW	arr.	11.40			4.18	8.07				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.50	8.30		4.25					
CHANGCHOW	arr.	12.45	8.20	2.19	5.10					
CHANGCHOW	dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22	5.11					
CHANGCHOW	arr.	1.25	8.32	4.14	5.41					
CHANGCHOW	dep.	1.33	8.02	4.24	5.51					
NANKING	arr.	3.04	11.00	6.14	7.00					

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars  
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Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

STATIONS	TIMES									
	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19
WOOSUNG FORTS	dep.	7.50	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.30	18.20	20.10	
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	7.57	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.57	18.47	20.37	
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	7.58	8.48	11.20	13.45	15.15	17.05	18.55	20.45	

Light Type A.M. DARK TYPE P.M.



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Desks and Office Chairs, Letter Files,  
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## It is Much Cooler At Woosung

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able by any train on Saturdays  
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On and from August 1st, an  
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hai North at 19.00 hours for  
Woosung Forts, returning at  
19.40. Last train leaves Woosung  
Forts at 21.30 hours.

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modation at Woosung Forts under  
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10498

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THE Annual Meeting of the  
Mokanshan Summer Resort As-  
sociation is called to meet on  
August third at 9.30 a.m. in the  
Union Church, Mokanshan.

All lot-holders are expected to  
attend in person or by proxy.

P. R. BAKEMAN,  
Secretary.  
10503

## BIRTH

McCONNELL: On July 21, to  
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Mc-  
Connell, of Foochow Y.M.C.A.,  
a son.

10506 J 23

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These three Butters are im-  
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10496 J 23

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With or without board. Apply to  
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10501 J 29

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10496

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10474 J 31

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FOR SALE, Hupmobile touring-  
car, 1916 model, Tls. 2000. Apply  
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10373 T. F.



# Ought Husbands and Wives Part When Love Dies?

## The Duke of Manchester Discusses the Conflict Between "New Freedom" in Marriage and the Old Problem of the Children

By His Grace the Duke of Manchester

Written Especially for This Newspaper.

**I**N the first place I think the marriage system of Europe and America is entirely wrong. It is wrong because it is founded on the laws of property, instead of on the laws of nature.

Until people had landed property there was no monogamy. Monogamy was a custom of which another part was primogeniture invented to facilitate the passing of real estate and other valuable property, without undue dispute. I believe it to be a fact that there is no sacred book of any religion that enjoins monogamy, although I have read that a bishop in the early Christian Church was expected to be the husband of one wife. But this was a penalty of greatness and was possibly laid down with a view to choosing those who would have the time to spare from family duties to devote to religious ones.

However, be that as it may, whether monogamy is right or not, it is the system under which we live, and under which most of us marry. It is a treaty which one is supposed to enter into of one's own free will and once entered into it is not likely to be considered as a "scrap of paper."

The latest idea seems to be typified by the colored lady who went to the judge and wanted a divorce from her husband. The judge asked:

"Why, has he been abusing you?"

"I'd like to see him try."

"Well, has he been carrying on with some other woman?"

"Just look at him; he ain't beaten up any is he?"

"Well, what is your complaint against him?"

"Tain't exactly a complaint, only I kinder lost my taste for that man."

We can't in Europe throw off a tie of such importance on such grounds, even if we would, and if we could, there are the children to be considered. That's the trouble. It is just possible for people who have given the business a fair trial—I mean five or six years of mutual endeavor and broad tolerance—to mutually agree to part. If they have no children, the consequences may not be so very terrible. But if they have, it is an entirely different affair. The children have the first claim to consideration. With parents at loggerheads their education and upbringing is liable to be scrappy and disconnected, and nothing is worse for children than that.

In old days it was even worse, because then children, most children at least, had a certain belief in the infallibility of parents, but that idea is quite demode now-a-days, so children are no longer put to the strain of thinking out how it can be that father and mother disagree and still remain infallible.

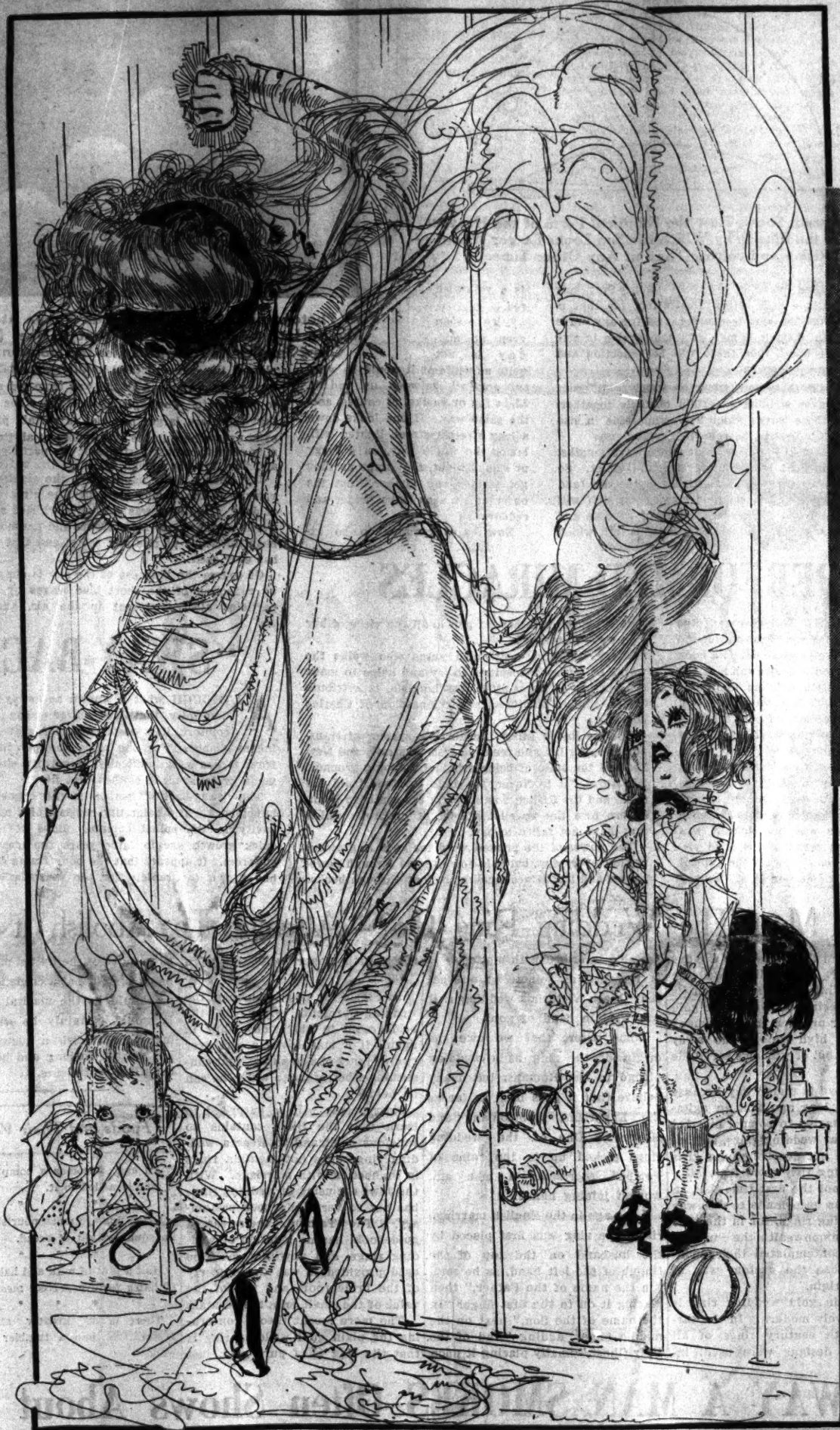
As I say, however, this idea has passed away along with pleasant childish beliefs of an earlier generation, like the belief in Santa Claus, fairies, the productive powers of gooseberry bushes, and tears of regret are useless. There remains, however, the question of divided control and the question of the effect on the children's social position in after life, and these two considerations should be sufficient to make parents submit to considerable personal sacrifices. Of course if one or the other parent, or both, in addition to having lost their love for each other have found a new love the position is more difficult, but if love is merely dead and not transferred, it seems to me a duty, owed to the children, in as far as possible for the parents to preserve, at least outwardly, an appearance of friendliness sufficient at any rate to act as a shield against the prying attacks of the curious stranger and society journalists which constitute about sixty per cent of the moral censorship nowadays.

I can even imagine real friendliness growing up between two people thus situated. Bound to be polite, having a common aim, namely the welfare of the children, of opposite sex, yet each inoculated against the passion microbe of the other. But it would take two very sensible and broad-minded people of wide sympathy and generous tolerance to bring this state about and I doubt if two such ideal people would ever fall out of love if they fell in far enough to get married and have children.

Still many have, and more should, acquire enough tolerance to make living under the same roof at least without open dispute a possibility.

Where, however, one or both is in love with someone else, the case is far different and the sooner the marriage tie is loosed, and reknotted, the better. No amount of laws, rules or restrictions, will keep most men and some women from listening to the call of sex, and the best thing is to recognize it and regularize by law a love which will either lead to a clandestine liaison or extreme unhappiness for both and probably promiscuous immorality on the part of the man.

The hardest part of the whole question and the one that makes friendly neutrality between disillusioned husbands and wives most difficult is that most women, and men too,



The Duke of Manchester Solemnly Warns Women Not to Seek Divorce for Any Light Caprice, Lest They Suffer the Cruel Fate of Finding Themselves Separated from Their Children, a Situation Pathetically Suggested in Miss Nell Brinkley's Drawing

although the men will pool-pool the idea, have a hidden craving for affection, for petting, for someone of the opposite sex to make a fuss over or to make a fuss over them. They may not be either willing or even able to put into words just what they crave, but it's there.

It isn't a question of passion, far from it; it's a longing for the mother, the old nurse, the granny, the adoring sister, in men; the father, the protector, the comforter, the husband, the big brother in one, that women want. That's why children make the neutrality bearable; they can often fill that want for both, the desire to give such affection, but they can't give all the affection a grown man or woman wants, and nothing can replace the great and glorious amalgam which mutual affection, sympathy, respect and passion blended make, and which is love.

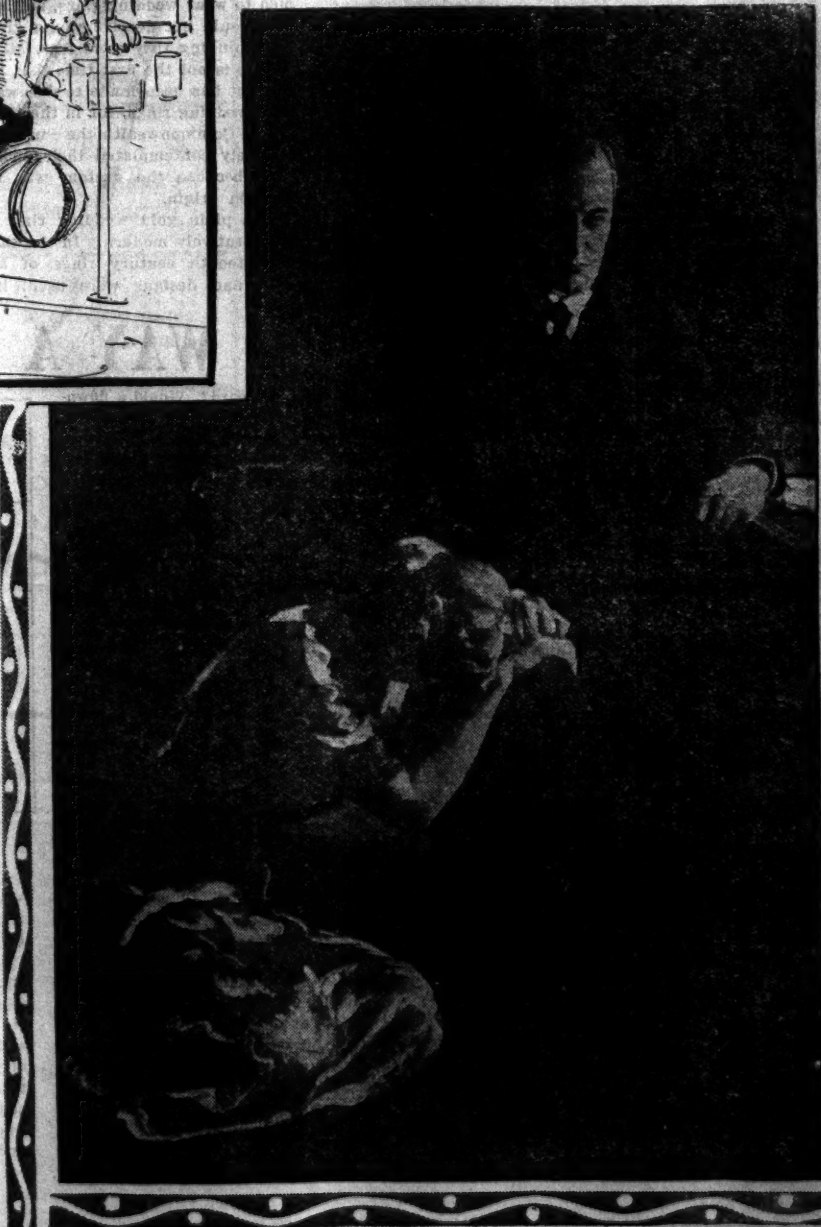
When you meet that you may not slight it, you dare not fly in the face of Providence and Nature, and turn the cold shoulder to it. It is far too rare and precious a possession to be cast aside or received with aught but humility and deep gratitude, to be treasured and enshrined in the very centre of life.

No man has a right to hold his wife if she truly loves another man; it is foolish as well as unjust and when the man's affection is dead as well as the wife's it is merely the lowest form of dog-in-the-manger beastliness and senseless cruelty. Till, however the affections of one or the other or both is elsewhere engaged I think that where there are children there should be at any rate an attempt and an honest attempt on both sides at a working agreement to keep things together to outward appearances.

The Duke of Manchester Boldly Declares a Man Has No Right to Hold His Wife If She Truly Loves Another, a Problem Presented in This Painting by the Hon. John Collier, R. A.



The Great John Ruskin Gave Up His Wife When He Found She Loved Millais, the Artist. She Was the Original of the Woman in This Picture by Millais Called "The Huguenot Lovers."





# NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

## Things You May Never Have Suspected About the SUN

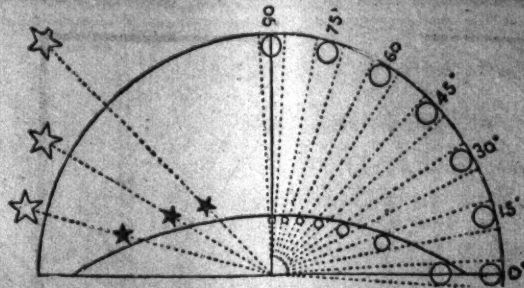
THE sun at rising and at setting is perceptibly redder than when it is in the zenith. The direct cause for this is that at the two red positions the light has to come through several hundred miles more thickness of air than it does when the sun is in the zenith.

This is easily shown by wrapping an orange with about an inch thickness of cloth (to take the place of the air). Imagine an ant on the very top of the orange under the cloth. Stick a pin from the zenith directly to the ant, then stick a hatpin from the side on to the ant. The latter distance is much greater.

But why should any thickness of air make the sun change color? The sole reason is found in the small particles suspended in the air that are capable of reflecting light. If a particle be very small compared to any kind of wave, it will not reflect that wave.

Take, for instance, a small stick stuck up in the water near any coast. When an ocean wave strikes this stick it envelops it and passes on, none of it being reflected. But now take the side of a ship and

## Science Explains Why the Sun Is REDDER at Rising and Setting and Other Curious Facts



This Diagram Shows How the Elliptical Form of the Heavens Causes the Illusion by Which the Sun Looks Larger When Rising and Setting Than at Any Other Time.

a big reflected wave is seen. A twenty-foot long breakwater is a still better illustration, for that is stationary and the ship is floating. So for any wave motion, if an obstacle is met with comparable in size to the wave itself, then there will be reflection and the wave will not go on.

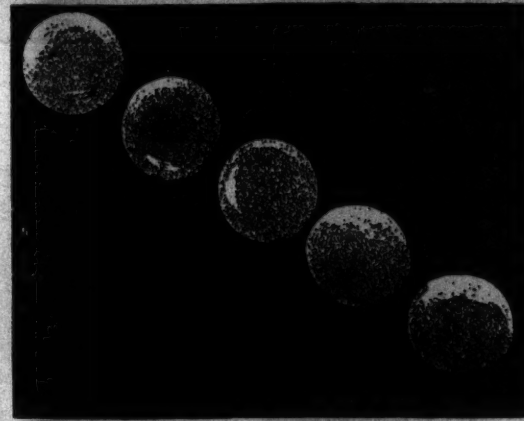
But suppose that there are a great many different kinds of waves striking a certain obstacle together. Then only those waves which are comparable in size with the obstacle will be reflected.

Sunlight is made up of a great many wave lengths, from the long red to the short blue and violet. So when there are very small particles in the air (and there always are) the sunlight coming through will lose a greater and greater proportion of its blue and violet colors, and we will see only what is left, which

is a yellowish red.

The sun even at mid-day is not quite as white as it would be without any air between us and it. Light fog or smoke, of course, acts the same way. If one looks down a long straight street, lighted with lamps the whole way, on a foggy or smoky night, the lamps as they get farther and farther from the observer are seen to be redder and redder.

Now there remains to be ex-



Five Photographs of the Setting Sun Taken at Two Minute Intervals Which Prove That It Does Not Grow Smaller As It Approaches the Horizon.

plained the cause of the beautiful "sunsets" or glows in the sky, which run all the way from red and yellow to purple, etc. The explanation of these lies in the fact that there are larger particles in certain places than exist everywhere in the atmosphere at all times. They may consist of dust particles or fog particles (clouds) and they are big enough to reflect the red waves.

Just such a thing happened in the eighties when a volcano in the Pacific blew into the air a cubic mile of dust. This dust was gradually whirled around the world by the upper air currents and caused the most beautiful skies at rise and set of sun that the world has ever seen.

Of course the blueness of the sky is simply caused by reflection of the short blue waves by the small particles always present in the air, and present

everywhere in the air. If it were not for these tiny particles the sky would be absolutely black. Such a state of affairs really does exist on the moon, where there seems to be no atmosphere at all.

Oftentimes it is difficult for a person to distinguish between reflection of light and refraction of light. The first is, of course, where the light strikes an opaque body (one which it cannot penetrate) and is bounced back off of its surface. The classic example is the ordinary mirror or polished metal. But refraction of light is where the light goes through the object, but is bent out of its path one way or another in going through. The best example of this is the prism.

When one looks through a cheap window pane, objects on the other side appear distorted from their true size and shape. The cheap window pane is not the same thickness in all places, and there are humps and hollows in it, so it acts as a whole lot of jumbled prisms. Light coming through is bent in several different directions, and, thus distorted, enters the eye. Now the eye is only conscious of seeing in a straight line, so it projects the image in prolongation of the distorted ray that enters the eye and sees the object distorted.

The matter of refraction enables us to see the sun several minutes before it peeps above the horizon and for several minutes after it has set. It also causes the sun on setting to appear flattened instead of round. The thickness of air bends the light that falls a good distance above us going across, right down into our eyes. And our eyes see the sun in prolongation of this bent ray. The same thing explains why the sun, when it is perched on the rim of the horizon, falls so fast below. One can see this motion with the naked eye.

## BOOKS That Have PERFORMED MIRACLES

It would be a wise man who could foresee the effect a book is destined to produce when it is issued from the press. Some very pretentious books fall flat and seem to achieve nothing, while others perform miracles by impressing the public in a dramatic way with some crying need for reform.

The Geneva Convention, which made the Red Cross the emblem of mercy the world over in 1864, was the direct result of a movement which sprang from the publication of a book entitled, "Un Souvenir de Solferino," by Henri Dunant, a Genevan philanthropist and physician.

With such awful detail did he describe the sufferings of the wounded that the subject became one of universal interest. It was energetically taken up by the author's friend, Gustave Moynier, whose agitation led to an unofficial congress at Geneva in October, 1863. This was followed by an official one at Geneva called by the Swiss Government in 1864. The Convention, signed on August 22, 1864, afterward received the endorsement and adherence of every civilized Power.

"No. 5, John Street," is not exactly a novel with a purpose, but it had an immense influence over modern methods of dealing with the rougher class of working girls in the slums of London. Perhaps this is a case of prophecy bringing its own fulfillment, for many of the methods described by the author are so reasonable and so eminently practicable that there is little wonder that social workers made him a true prophet.

No one who read the late Sir Walter Besant's novel, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," when it first issued from the press, and probably not the novelist himself, imagined that the sort of fairy palace there described as rising in a poor quarter of London could ever take tangible form. Yet the miracle happened. The vision became an actual reality. The People's Palace in the Mile End Road stands as the direct result of the novel.

On June 5th, 1851, there began in the "National Era" of Washington a serial which in book form has been translated into over a score of languages, and achieved a circulation only exceeded by the Bible. Its author was a modest little woman named Harriet Beecher Stowe, and the story was "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

This probably holds the world's record as a miracle-

working book. The book went like a flame of fire round the world, and what statesmen could not do a book accomplished. It tore the last rag of justification from an iniquitous system which had brought untold misery to millions of human beings and sounded the knell of slavery for the whole globe.

The splendidly organized system of nursing with which Queen Alexandra's name will ever be associated, and of which the late Florence Nightingale was the pioneer, was largely the result of the lurid pictures Dickens drew of the typical nurses of his earlier days. "Salady

Gamp" embodies in her fat person all the vices of her obnoxious sisterhood.

Every beautiful, neatly-clad nurse who walks the wards of Europe's hospitals to-day and helps to make the horrors of war a little less horrible, is a tribute to the genius, kindness and compassion of Charles Dickens.

Charles Reade killed the horrible system of transportation for life and removed from Australia and New Zealand the stain of being criminal dumping grounds. His novel, "It Is Never Too Late to Mend," did the trick, and the British dominions in the southern hemisphere owe the novelist a debt of gratitude which they have not failed to pay.

The power of the printed word for good is growing greater every day, but it is now exerted through newspapers and magazines much more than through books.

## Must The Wedding Ring Go?---Attempt To Abolish It

IN England there has been a move started to abolish wedding rings. While this suggestion is due to a desire to save all the gold possible for practical uses, yet many hold it is high time to do away with a symbol of woman's servitude to man.

This move is under way because it was not long ago that an agitation was started to compel married men to wear wedding rings, so that they could not deceive young girls into thinking they were free.

This is not the first time that an attempt has been made to do away with wedding rings, for in the time of the Commonwealth the Puritans seriously contemplated their abolition, because the custom was of heathen origin.

The plain gold wedding ring is comparatively modern. In the early sixteenth century rings of all sorts and designs were used, in-

variably inscribed with mottoes. It is recorded as something unusual that Queen Victoria's wedding ring was a plain band of gold.

Some assert that we owe the origin of the ring as a wedding pledge to the Romans, but many believe that it goes back as far as the Egyptians, Babylonians and Hebrews. One of the wedding rings picked up in the ruins of Pompeii represents a man and woman joining hands.

Long ago in the English marriage ritual the ring was first placed by the husband on the top of the thumb of the left hand, as he said, "In the name of the Father," then placing it on to the first finger "In the name of the Son," next on the middle finger, adding "And of the Holy Ghost," finally placing it upon

the fourth finger with the word "Amen."

In Persia the ring is amongst the wedding presents given by the bridegroom to his bride; while in Spain, if a man gives a girl over twelve years of age a ring, that constitutes a betrothal to which he can be held.

Most people will be surprised to learn that the Bible contains no religious command to wear a wedding ring—does not mention rings in connection with marriage. With the Jews the using of wedding rings has not so very long been customary. The Talmud, their sacred guidebook, has no mention of wedding rings, and anything could be used provided it was the property of the bridegroom and was of the value of the small coin, the perutah.

The more recent theory concerning the plain gold wedding ring is that the ring is of pure gold, just

as the love of the united pair should be pure, and that a circle is endless, as should be the marital affection. It would certainly be wrong, say many, to abolish a custom which has existed so long and holds such beautiful sentiments.

### Foods and Their Value

An egg becomes a complete food if rice is added to it.

Dried figs are more nourishing than an equal weight of bread.

Half a pint of milk and half a pound of dates form a perfect meal.

There is no greater stimulating restorative than a tumbler of hot milk.

## JUST WHAT the WAY A MAN SMOKES Often Shows About His CHARACTER

GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER and other novelists, who have drawn lavishly upon the business man as a fiction asset, have overlooked a bet in their failure to discriminate between the various angles at which a man holds a cigar or cigarette.

Much character reading may be done from this simple habit. The way in which a man smokes is peculiarly his own; he is under no bondage of tradition or requirement; it is one of the few spots in his life where his womanfolk do not interfere; it is, above all things, the one that a man does as he pleases and how he pleases.

Consider for a moment the two extremes. See the strong-jawed man holding the stub of a big cigar, particularly if he is in an energetic mood, how there is a certain saucy and determined up-tit to it, a swaggering consciousness of the ability to do big things.

Contrast with that the pasty-faced hanger-on of stage door entrances, the man who bears incompetence indelibly stamped upon him, and you shall find him with a cigarette flabbily held by a loose lip that lets it droop like a reed with a bruised stalk.

There are faces into which a cigarette will not fit; they are rugged, square-jawed and domineering. There are faces into which a cigar will not fit; they are finely chiselled, intellectual and artistic.

Would a bit of a clay dudhess look well

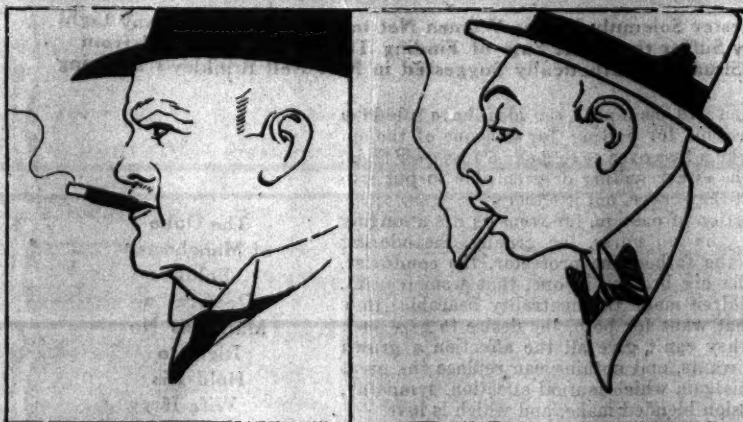
above a Vandyke beard? Would a down-curved English briar fit a nervous, clean-shaven, small-faced, high-grade salesman of the kind that is perpetually on the go? Can one conceive a long-haired poet with a long cheroot or a "calisson hog" with a "coffin nail"? There is an eternal fitness in what men smoke as in everything else.

The man who chews his cigar need not always be considered nervous. He may be so, but the fact that he chews his cigar does not prove it. He is usually a man of quick actions. He works by jerks. In speaking or dictating his sentences are short and there is a marked pause between them. To him nothing dovetails into the next thing, each one is separate and to be dealt with separately. His teeth close on his cigar as each thought comes, is considered and is dismissed.

In his own line such a man is one to trust; outside his own line he is a man against whom a guard must be kept lest his decisiveness result in actions that might be regretted.

The man who smokes his cigar steadily, rarely laying it down and holding it, as a rule quite firmly, is generally a painstaking, persevering plodder. In him the cigar's upward tilt is slight. When disturbed he shifts it from side to side. When meditating the cigar stands out at right angles from the lips.

This man thinks before acting. He is apt to be conservative as well as cautious, and will face reverses in business



"The strong, masterful man grips his cigar firmly and gives it an upward tilt."

with a quiet determination not to be finally defeated. Such men make up a large share of the business world.

On the other hand, the smoker whose cigar habitually droops is a man inclined to look on the pessimistic side of things. He works largely because he is in a rut, and having little aggressiveness or initiative, he works steadily and without pause. Such a man often makes an efficient subordinate, especially to a superior who is inclined to be hot-headed, dogmatic and radical.

"The habit of letting a cigarette droop flabbily from one's lips is an almost certain sign of weakness of character."

Often the down-drooping cigar is associated with a certain type of weak obstinacy, the obstinacy which is immovable because the man fears the poverty of his own judgment sufficiently never to risk changing his mind by the consideration of any other side to an argument than that which he first adopted.

Cigar smokers who smoke by puffs, as it were, holding the cigar between the fingers or laying it often on an ash tray, are apt to be men of concentration; men who set their minds so thoroughly to

the thing in hand that the enjoyment of the cigar is a minor matter. Out of smoking they get only a vague content. Such men may smoke many cigars in a day, but they are not habitual smokers, the habit is one of custom, not one that has become a physiological need. These men can stop smoking whenever they like, and though they may have much discomfort and longing for the "weed," it is rather the annoyance at the breaking of a custom than the craving for the tobacco stimulant.

They divide roughly into two types, the fitful mind, seen in the man who snatches at his cigar, takes a few puffs and lays it down again, and the dreamy type, in whom the intervals of smoking are longer and the intervals during which the cigar wastes itself in curling wreaths of blue smoke are still more protracted.

Cigarette smokers may be classified into types, with equal ease, save that in this case the position in the mouth as well as the angle needs to be considered. No one ever saw a man hold a cigar straight out in front of him under his nose, yet how many women smokers hold a cigarette that way!

A cigarette held with an upward tilt usually betokens a man of strong passions and prone to self-indulgence. The cigarette, as usually held, with a slight droop, is not in itself sufficient to reveal character, but the cigarette right in the

corner of the mouth, with a pronounced droop, is distinctly the mark of the "tough customer." It is almost universal among the hangers-on of the so-called criminal classes.

For all these characterizations there is a definite cause. The man with a projecting jaw, the type of the bully, naturally holds a cigar uplifted, the angle of the teeth set it so. The man with a weak and retreating chin, where the lower jaw recedes, holds a cigar downwards; again the angle of the teeth determine it. The loosely hung jaw betokens vacillation, and this is revealed in the smoker who is constantly shifting the cigar in his mouth. The firm, set jaw is a sign of determination, and with such a jaw a cigar is held firmly and is not chewed.

The character of the lips determine the position of the cigarette. A firm-lipped man smokes his cigarette with an inconspicuous ease, a weak-lipped man allows it to droop. The thick, lower lip is a symbol of self-indulgence, and the upward poised cigarette only emphasizes it; the thin, hard-lipped man is a creature of restraint, and with a streak of cruelty; his cigarette is gripped firmly in that close-set mouth.

In business and in many other relations of life a great deal may be learned of the character of the man whom you have to deal with by noting the angle at which he holds his cigar or cigarette.



## The Two Radicals Of Education

One Boy Is Born Positive, Another Negative, and Teaching to Succeed Must Treat Them Separately

By H. Manning Carpenter

The human being has a natural dread of characterization. Every employer knows the discomfort of being "sized up" on the day he is employed, and every employer knows how important it is to determine his characteristics beforehand; so a game begins in which the "prospect" hides his weak spots and the employer tries to find them out. If an open analysis of an individual's character is to be made it will have to be done before he is old enough to resent it.

A school of growing boys offers greater opportunity for the study of characteristics than is to be found in professional or business life, for boys have neither tact nor judgment, nor experience that teaches them how to hide permanent traits that strengthen with age; also their development may be studied in after years, though some may retire discreetly beyond the range of their former

teachers.

Certain characteristics are common to all children. Naturally they are honest and sensitive, capable of assuming modest duties, and respond quickly to appeals to their conscience and to religious sentiment. Any honor system is easy of accomplishment. All can do elementary school work, but the moment they become involved in abstract reasoning they either balk and stop or diverge in either one of two directions. Pressure is necessary, as a rule, for the human being is mentally lazy. It is this separation into two distinct attitudes toward work and toward life in general to which I wish to call your attention.

Children other than the mediocre, that is, those who exhibit strong character, have distinct characteristics that group themselves in two ways; and these I choose to call positive and negative.

Of all boys entering school for the first time, the negative types first attract attention because of their quickness of comprehension and their wit.

These tend to learn through audition, that is, they find it easier to

use their ears than to study things out through observation. They are appreciative students (diligent and attentive, and pass examinations.

Presently another group asserts itself through its ability to ask questions; sometimes they are from a boy who is merely curious; he tends to learn through experiment. Other questions are spurious, calculated to create excitement or discussion, or to display mere egotism, but in either case they arise from the desire to experiment. Genuine questions come from the same group. They have poor command of speech and comprehend but little of what has been said; this is because they are naturally observant, and prefer to use their eyes for their information.

An observant boy is "resourceful," accustomed to depend upon his own judgment, and assumes "responsibility" easily because he feels sure of himself. He is optimistic by nature, and is plausible but not dependable. He is full of "initiative" because he experiments, and his "common sense" is derived from it. He is positively "industrious," and his "knowledge of fundamentals" comes from experience rather than from a study of them. His mental impressions are distinctly photographic, and he is able to carry location, plans, or pictures with accuracy. A boy who is scholarly is naturally "accurate," for he is sensitive by nature and dreads criticism and "responsibility," and will take seriously and even tragically only that

which is thrust upon him. His mental impressions are "intuitive," and the combination produces foresight and "perspective." Although sensitive and retiring he is "thorough and efficient" when he has decided to take action. This boy learns through being taught, and, if it be wrong or neglected, he makes failure after failure, indicating that he learns little or nothing from experience.

Each type is complicated by the possession of one or more characteristics that belong to the other one. For example, a boy of the positive type, "aggressive and resourceful," may have great pride. Pride is negative, and when it is hurt the boy retreats; then we wonder at his actions, because they are wholly opposed to his natural inclinations. Occasionally a "negative" boy has great initiative, a positive quality; in which case he seems to have a negative interior and a positive exterior. Lacking "executive ability," he is likely to become a promoter.

A little experience in teaching will show that children who balk at material mental effort are restricted by their limited mental capacity, but they have available the common instinct of trade. This is a form of wit, dependent upon no great mental stress, yet it is capable of producing great wealth. Boys who show great capacity for it also appear to have a satisfactory substitute for mental effort, which does very well ordinarily, but in a crisis they require leader-

ship. They are always ready to compromise because that does not require mental opposition; but they balk absolutely at argument of worth and fall back upon their emotions for support, or upon anyone in whom they have placed confidence, regardless of his ability.

Certain characteristics are inborn, namely, "scientific attitude" and executive ability; and these gifts are developed according to environment and opportunity. Once I attended the opening of a roller skating rink in Turkey. No-one expected to be taught, and they had a riotously good time learning through experience. It seems that there is nothing so conducive to learning as a few good bumps, and 50 per cent of the population approves of it. But this year skating specialists have saved us all those bumps, and have also taught us "good form." Too much teaching tends to destroy "initiative" and "self-assurance," yet there are many who will never take the initiative unless it be through gentle means. It should be clear, therefore, that there are two ways of learning to skate; there are likewise two ways of learning everything else.

We have a number of able men who understand this twin standard, including Dr. Charles Elliot, Dr. Quakenbos, and Professor Munsterberg, and these men could add to public knowledge on the subject, and should be able to formulate a practical educational program based

upon it. Until it is admitted that there are at least two types of student, having two widely separated conceptions of life, and their basic principles understood, education will never be caught, tamed, and harnessed.

### For American Reflection

The following is an article in the Figaro of May 31, written by the eminent statesman and historian, Gabriel Hanotaux.

"I have just taken part (Decorated Day) in the ceremony in honor of the American soldiers who died for France. During the service which was read by Dr. Watson in the Church of the Avenue de l'Alma, and while the crowd was covering with flowers the brotherly statues of Washington and Lafayette on the Place des Etats-Unis, I promised myself to submit the following considerations to the thoughtful judgment of American conscience on the eve of a nomination so important for the future of the world:

"(1.) The Verdun offensive has now lasted three months; one wonders that it is carried on with such fury, when it is apparent that the strategic importance of this point

cannot assure a decision in what concerns the issues of the war. The reason is as follows: The Hohenzollern dynasty has need of a victory; it wishes to provide the Krenprinz with his Marshal's baton by means of a success, without counting the cost. Four hundred thousand men will die, and more if need be, to satisfy the vanity and ambition of one man. This is what the American democracy must know to have a clear vision of these great events.

"(2.) The promises of Germany to the United States on the submarine question were not sincere; they are a means for her to gain time to construct a fleet of submarines for the high seas by which she hopes to become mistress of navigation, even in American waters. When this fleet is ready, Germany will unmask her batteries.

"(3.) It has been said that the European war is 'an act of folly' on the part of the powers engaged in it. In France we believe, on the contrary, that in fighting for righteousness, for the weaker nations, for the respect of treaties, we are committing an act of supreme wisdom, and we believe also that those who hold other opinions and express them in such harsh terms are not wise.

"(4.) Some one has spoken of a mediator. In this war there will not be, there cannot be, a mediator."

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Peep Through a Visor  
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Flares Up at the  
Back Like a Cornucopia and  
Up It Trail Flowers—  
the Whole Effect Giving It  
Its Interesting Look  
and Name.

("Lucile" Model.)

Another  
Type  
of the  
New Hats,  
With a  
Charming  
and  
Quaint  
Dress  
to  
Match  
It.  
("Lucile"  
Model.)

## Lady Duff-Gordon Describes the Newest, Oddest "Arbor Bonnets" and Sun Shades

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

By Lady Duff-Gordon  
("LUCILE")

HERE is the Trellis Hat. I am told that we have to give names to everything in this country, and so I label this very charming creation—I do not like labeling things myself, but if I have to I suppose I must. You can easily see how this bonnet gets its name. The little transparent visor does, I suppose, remind one of peering through lattices. The high flare of the hat has its burden of flowers just as a trellis has. This hat is really a development of the

"Skylight Hats" I described some weeks ago—except in this case the transparency is pulled right down over the eyes to the tip of the pretty nose.

And, of course, there are Trellis Parasols to go with the hat, and also dresses which are in harmony. I haven't space to describe these dresses, and the pictures will have to speak for themselves. At any rate, here they are, one on each side, all ready for you to analyse and admire, I hope, yourselves.

The "Trellis"  
Hat,  
With a Dress  
to Match It,  
and One of  
the New  
Harmonious  
"Trellis"  
Parasols With  
Its  
Transparent  
Top.  
("Lucile"  
Model.)





# AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JULY 23, 1916

## BIG SALES MAKE OF SHIP- PING A GRAVE PROBLEM

Studebaker Traffic Corps Uses  
Flat Cars To Handle Auto-  
mobiles; Year's Huge Production

If ever the resourcefulness and ingenuity of motor car manufacturers and dealers were put to the test and proved, it has been during the past few months; in fact, ever since the famine of freight cars hit the country. It is safe to say that, as strategists, army generals had nothing on automobile traffic managers, who successfully coped with the situation.

The story of how motor cars were moved, despite the freight congestion, is an interesting one, tinged with romance and adventure, and involving the matching of wit against wit.

With dealers echoing the clamor of automobile buyers for immediate delivery of their cars, the big problem became one of how to get the cars to their destinations. And it was one of the stiffest problems ever faced by the builders of motor cars.

A big factor, of course, was the unprecedented early demand for automobiles, foretelling as it did, a record year for the industry. The months of January and February, dull in former years, have found the factories working full force this season, and even putting in many hours of overtime. Production schemes have been increased to take care of the greater demand. The Studebaker corporation, for instance, contemplates an output of 100,000 cars in 1916, as compared with about half that number last year.

The task of the sales department was an easy one alongside that of the manufacturing and traffic departments. It was not a question, as in former years, of how to sell the cars, but rather of how to produce them fast enough, and more especially how to provide facilities for shipping the cars that were built.

Due to the alertness of L. J. Ollier, vice-president and director of sales, the Studebaker corporation has not suffered to any great extent. When the freight situation became acute, Ollier started the Studebaker traffic department to work, with the result that methods never before employed in the automobile industry were adopted.

As soon as it became clear that the shortage in box cars would continue, Ollier instructed the traffic corps to introduce the use of flat cars and gondolas, and thus overcome the obstacle. For instance, a trainload of 46 flat cars, bearing \$125,000 worth of Studebaker automobiles, was shipped to the Pittsburg dealer, arriving 24 hours after leaving Detroit. Other trainload shipments went to dealers in Minneapolis, Chicago, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Toledo, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Youngstown, Akron, Canton, Rochester, Elmira, Albany, Hoboken, Boston, Providence, Bridgeport, Philadelphia, and Newark.

But even this plan did not entirely solve the situation. As a result, instead of waiting until spring, as was formerly the custom, many dealers came to the Detroit factory with members of their force and, clad in fur coats, drove cars over icy roads to their home towns within a 100 mile radius of Detroit. It was no unusual thing to see a string of bright new cars leave the factory, manned by dealers who were intent upon keeping delivery promises with their customers.

Still another method had to be frequently employed to take care of dealers at distances off the main railroad line. By this plan dealers would travel to a central point where a trainload shipment had been received, and four or five of them would drive away the cars that made up the entire consignment.

## 200,000 Cars For Over- land Firm's 1916 Output

It was disclosed in a report submitted by officials of the Willys-Overland Company, that all previous records had been broken at the close of business March 31.

This three months' statement shows a total of 47,456 cars manufactured and shipped.

The month of March just passed leads with a total of nearly 20,000 cars—19,780 to be exact—this is compared with the March, 1915, production of 7,005 cars, and shows a gain of 12,775 cars in the single month.

## U. S. To Supply Entire World With Automobiles—Million Cars In 1916

Detroit, Mich., April 29.—One of the most comprehensive interviews given out in connection with the automobile industry has just been made public here. It comes from Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile chamber of commerce.

In part Mr. Reeves says: "The motor car demands of the rest of the world, as well as the increasing needs for the transportation of passengers and freight in the United States, will have to be supplied by this country. States like Iowa now have a car for every 16 persons, yet it is shown that other states, like some in the south, have only one car for every 215 persons."

"In view of the fact that government figures showed 10,000,000 horse drawn vehicles in use in 1910, and there are 5,000,000 farms in this country, one-half of them without a mortgage, and the increasing demand of motor trucks, I see no reason why, with the increasing service supplied by motor cars, this country cannot ultimately make use of at least 5,000,000 power driven vehicles of various types."

"While pessimists have been preaching from year to year that the automobile business must come to an end, progressive men who appreciated the need of the motor car because of the service it supplied have been developing the car and increasing its sale until now we have 2,500,000 registered in the United States, with a scheduled production for 1916 far in excess of 1,000,000 automobiles."

"Such an industry cannot but offer opportunities for young men, although because of the keen competition the opportunities are only for those men who are prepared to work loyally and enthusiastically and who are willing to train themselves for a particular field."

"Where a few years ago we talked of half a million cars as the annual production limit, we find that in 1915 892,000 cars were sold, and the sales this year will be far in excess of 1,000,000."

"This demand comes because of the service supplied by the motor car, not alone for this country, but for the entire world. Our exports last year exceeded \$111,000,000 and America must in future supply the motor car demand of all countries."

"The automobile business offers not alone an opportunity to make

money, but opportunity to do things worth while. Whether for good or evil, the coming age will find this a great industrial nation and our young men must be trained for their places in its great progress."

"While one shouldn't overlook the advantages of money, when properly used, the automobile business permits of great accomplishments that are a public benefit and which might be considered even greater successes than the making of money. I consider such men as Clifton, Ford, Winton, Willys, Haynes, Apperson, Olds, Leland, Durant, Maxwell, Coffin, Riker and other men who have made pronounced successes in the automobile business to be public benefactors because of what they have been able to offer as a result of their study and labors."

"Be assured that the business has not been an easy one, because while it boasts of many great successes, it advertises little that rough path which is strewn with failure of more than 400 automobile manufacturers during the last five years."

Experiments in aerial navigation have been going on in Detroit for some years, but only recently has the business reached a genuine production basis, and now comes the rather astounding announcement that Detroit will produce 10,000 aeroplanes with a speed of 100 miles an hour this year.

Aviation Expert W. B. Stout of Chicago made that assertion in a recent address here, and it is backed up by the chief engineer of the company building these motors.

Two separate motors are being built for aeroplanes, both of them of the 12-cylinder design, one with a maximum capacity for load carriers and the other a much smaller engine for private use and scout work.

## Buick Elected On First Ballot

Permitting one's friends to choose the automobile which she should buy is the novel idea adopted by one of the society matrons of Butte, yet the unanimous voice of those friends, living in almost every quarter of the United States, made it less difficult for the local buyer to reach the conclusion that she could not be mistaken in following their choice.

C. M. Goodenberger, the Adonis

of the sales organization of the Butte Auto company had been working for several weeks in an effort to interest a well-known married couple of this city in a Buick automobile.

He considered them likely prospects and put forth his best endeavor to interest them, but had not yet succeeded in obtaining the order, when one morning last week his wife called Mr. Goodenberger by telephone and told him that she would take a Buick and outlined the rather unusual method at which she had definitely arrived at this decision.

### Take Straw Vote

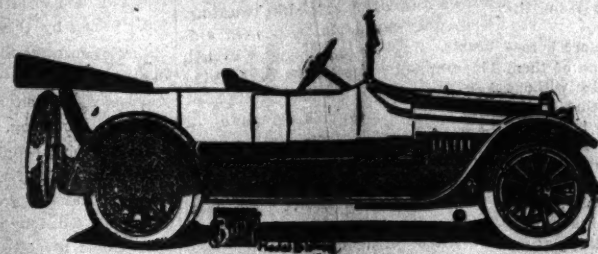
At a house party given at her own home, there were ten guests, two of whom were from New York city, one from St. Louis, one from San Francisco and six residents of Butte. During the evening the conversation drifted to a discussion of automobiles and the hostess proposed that a straw vote be taken as to the choice of the assembled friends in her proposed purchase of an automobile.

A secret ballot was taken and the ten ballots cast were unanimously in favor of the Buick car.

To further establish in the mind of the hostess the fact that a majority should rule, she received in the mail the following morning a letter from her brother-in-law, who resides in an eastern state, whose advice she had sought as to the purchase of an automobile, and he urged her to buy a Buick. Mr. Goodenberger is quite elated at the outcome of his efforts and said he wished all sales might come as easily.

## JUST ARRIVED

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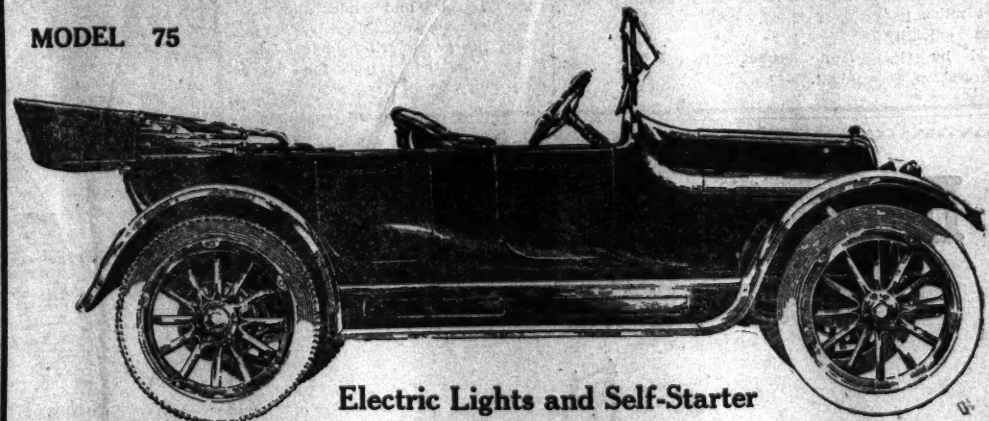
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Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

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## Horsepower

Horsepower is a term which is used to describe the brute strength of the automobile when there are no hills or sand in sight. It is one of the most fluctuating terms in use, as the purchaser never knows whether the agent is referring to a Belgian draft horse or a Shetland pony.

Before a new automobile is delivered to the customer it is fitted up with headlights, trunk key, motor and eight-day clock, after which the horsepower is inserted under the hood, where the owner cannot see it struggle. After the car has been driven for a few months this horsepower begins to ooze away in large chunks, which is very discouraging to the man who is demonstrating its pulling qualities to a friend who is about to buy. Many a man has lost a nice commission on a new car by taking out a prospect in his own machine and having it strangle itself to death on a nine per cent grade. The only place to demonstrate the horsepower in an automobile is on a paved street which starts from the top of a long hill.

Some automobiles have more horsepower than others, but none of them can pull out of a mudhole without the aid of a farm team. One of the most ghastly sights in life is that of a huge, 70-horsepower touring car which has sunk up to its hips in clay mud and has to be yanked to the top of the hill by a span of mules. Why is it that man can put the brown and ransole of 70 Cypriotes three-year-olds into an automobile, only to have them sit down on their haunches in the mud and perform the functions of a steam dredge? If there were less horsepower in our automobiles and more rear tires with cleats in them like a Mogul tractor, there would be fewer mud-battered pessimists rooting on a side hill awaiting the approach of the life-saving crew.

Every automobile that is sold carries with it a certain amount of "rated" horsepower, which depends upon two things—the bore and stroke and the conscience of the salesman. It has been proven that only 15 per cent of this kind of horsepower ever gets close enough to the rear wheels to take hold, the rest being consumed in inertia and imagination. Sometimes a car will not develop anything but inertia and will have to be dragged home behind a buck-board with one solitary, stiff-legged horsepower.

Horsepower would be better appreciated if it didn't need a scoop shovel and a rope and tackle to make it go.

## DRIVES HUDSON CAR 101 MILES AN HOUR

Daytona, Fla., April 10.—Ralph Mulford, driving a Hudson super six, established a new world's record for stock chassis of the three hundred cubic inch class, on the famous Ocean Beach Speedway today. He drove one mile in thirty-five and twelve one-hundredths seconds, or an average of about 101 miles per hour. The same was officially sanctioned and observed by the American Automobile Association, F.

El. Edwards and Fred. J. Wagner being in charge.

The trials were conducted by the Hudson Motor Car Company. Mulford made six trials, all of them being under 36 seconds. The motor is of two hundred eighty-eight and seven-tenths cubic inch displacement, with three and one-half by five inch bore and stroke. The same type established new records on Sheepshead Bay Speedway last year.

## Motor Agriculture At Close of The War France Is Experimenting With Machines for Farm Work— Co-operative Buying

In a reflective bit of special correspondence on French conditions during and after the war a writer in the Journal of Commerce predicts an extension of motor agriculture. He says in part:

"In French agriculture, hands and horses and oxen are alike wanting, since war consumes both men and beasts. Accordingly, the French Government station for trying agricultural machines has lately been very busy with experiments in 'motor-culture.' A considerable number of motor machines, mostly of American or English make, have been tried. Of these five have been chosen for further experiment on account of their lightness and speed and other advantages. A few improvements will have to be made to adapt the machines to local exigencies, but it has been ascertained that each already does triple the work of a similar ordinary machine drawn by eight oxen.

"These machines are to be used next Spring and are only a beginning of motor-culture in France. If they are to be imported into Europe, it is essential that the cost price when delivered should be reduced to as low a figure as possible. There is no question of war speculation here. There is no authority or organization to make farmers submit to such war demands; and what may become a future permanent trade will be cut short by any attempt to make more than the ordinary business profit.

"Some of these motor machines which have been chosen for further trial can be delivered in France, counting war freight, at \$1,400 apiece. Others are offered for \$800 and \$1,200. Such expenses are too high for individual farmers generally; but they will be borne cheerfully by the farmers' co-operative associations unless the price is made too heavy.

### Do You Know That—

It is 3,183 miles from New York to San Francisco.

The island of Guam has a population of 12,517.

Iron fuses at 2,800 degrees Fahrenheit.

## Troubles That Tax The Motorist's Ingenuity

Eleven miles from a town, forty miles of mud between ourselves and home, and suddenly the car, a large four-cylinder roadster, made a very unusual sort of skid, even considering the road conditions. My first thought was that this was merely an addition to an already rather full repertoire of wild luges, but as the front wheels were nearly in the ditch, I went into reverse and tried to pull back into the track. Failure to achieve this led me to get out with the view of signing up the situation, when I saw the cause of the trouble. The steering tie-rod, or cross arm, was broken off short about six inches from the right knuckle. After the usual meeting of the board of strategy my companion went ahead to the next farmhouse to reconnoiter while I removed both ends of the broken tie rod. Seeing by this time signs from my scout to come ahead, I proceeded to the rural tool house with my wreckage. The situation was not of the most promising. We had hoped for a gas pipe coupling, and dies to thread the ends of the rod; the best we could find was a distorted piece of gas pipe, a foot long and large enough to slip over my broken rod, a 3/16 drill, and some spikes. We slipped the pipe over the broken ends of the rod, drilled through pipe and rod on each end, pinned through with spikes, and taped the repair thoroughly. While not a beautiful job, we thought it would hold for the remaining hundred miles, and so it did. However, we had got only seven miles on our way when it seemed to me that the steering was again at fault. My first thought was that the repair had gone bad, but inspection proved the contrary. Raising the hood then opened up a very disheartening view. The steering gear housing was cracked on both sides, in its long axis, and the cracks had spread far enough to let the worm out of engagement with the gear. This was truly enough a mess. Our next town boasted some three hundred inhabitants; we were at least thirty miles from a welding outfit, and it was nearly dark already. After some consultation I proceeded afoot to the village and found in the general store two cabinet makers' clamps which I thought might serve our purpose. I also got a roll of rather heavy iron wire and returned to the car, being fortunate enough to get a "lift" most of the way. We then jacked up the front wheels (a second jack is well worth the space it takes) and brought the steering gears into engagement again. It was then a simple matter to apply the two clamps, one above and one below the cross shaft, in such a way as to hold things in their proper relation. After further decorating the mechanism with wire rings we thought it worth trying out, so I lay along the running board and fender and gave the order to go ahead slowly. To my relief, the patchwork held, though I stayed "on the bridge" for nearly forty miles.

## SUPER-SIX OWNER DRIVES CAR 506 MILES IN A DAY

"An owner drove his Hudson Super-Six 506 miles in one day a short time ago," said an American distributor for Hudson cars.

"This was not a special trial or test. In fact the day's mileage was a surprise to the man who made it. He started on his day's trip at 7.15 in the morning and reached his destination at 11.50 at night, stopping en route two and a half hours for lunch and for gasoline.

"The route taken on the trip in question was over the ordinary roads of the city and country. The usual traffic delays were encountered in going through city streets. Out on the open country roads the Super-Six was driven several long dashes at the rate of 78 miles per hour.

"To drive 506 miles in a day is unusual. Few cars have done it. A speed of 78 miles an hour over ordinary country roads is still more uncommon, and particularly so with the top and windshield up. The day was a rainy one and quite a stiff breeze was blowing.

"This casual performance shows what the Hudson Super-Six is capable of doing. Both in special tests and in ordinary work it is surprising even its inventors and builders."

### Good Housekeeping Recipes

Good food properly cooked goes far toward insuring health and long years. As much depends on the cooking (however, as on the food itself). The following recipes have been tested and approved by Good Housekeeping Institute.

All measurements are level, standard half-pint measuring cups, tablespoons, and teaspoons being used. Sixteen level tablespoons equal a half-pint. Quantities are sufficient for six people unless otherwise stated. Flour is sifted once before measuring.

#### Crumpets

3 cupfuls tepid milk.  
1/2 teaspoonful salt.  
1/2 compressed yeast cake.  
1/2 teaspoonful soda.

2 tablespoonfuls melted butter. Bread flour to make a batter, about 4 cupfuls.

Dissolve the yeast in a little warm milk, add to remaining milk with the salt, and stir in about four cupfuls of flour, or enough to make a muffin

batter; let stand overnight and in the morning add the melted butter and the soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of hot water. Beat thoroughly, dispose in oiled muffin tins, filling them half full, let rise about twenty-five minutes, and bake in a quick oven.

#### Scotch Potato Scones

1 cupful mashed potatoes.  
1 1/2 cupfuls flour.  
1-2 cupful butter.  
2 teaspoonfuls baking powder.  
1/2 teaspoonful salt.  
1 egg.

Sift together the flour, baking powder and salt, add the mashed potatoes, the butter creamed, the egg well beaten, and if necessary a little milk to make a soft dough of a consistency to roll out. Divide the dough into three parts, roll into rounds one-half inch thick, cut each of these into four pie-shaped sections, and bake in the oven, or on a griddle for twelve minutes. Split, spread with butter and serve hot.

#### Bacon Muffins

1/2 pound bacon.  
1 tablespoonful bacon fat.  
1 tablespoonful sugar.  
1 well-beaten egg.  
1 1/2 cupfuls milk.  
3 cupfuls flour.  
3 teaspoonfuls baking powder.  
1/2 teaspoonful salt.

Cut the bacon into bits and fry till crisp. Cream together a tablespoonful of the bacon fat and the sugar, add the egg well beaten and the milk. Mix the baking powder and salt with the flour, stir into the mixture and fold in the bacon. Bake twenty-five minutes in a moderate oven.

### In Our Wonderful World

Contrary to the general belief, fish are not all dumb. Quite a number of them make some kind of noise.

The common red gurnard of the English coast, on being hooked and hauled rudely out of the sea, will grunt loudly and indignantly, as a fisherman will tell you. It is a strange, croaking sort of noise, such as one might expect a young rook to make.

Then there is a fish called the butterman, which is found off the Scottish coast.

This fish, which is fat and comfortable-looking, about a foot long as a rule, makes a distinct hooting noise from the back of his throat when landed in a net or caught on a

long line. A netful of these fish, though they are rather rare, is sometimes caught, and when they are hauled in the chorus of sharp, siren-like hoots is very startling to a stranger.

But in Ceylon there is a shellfish, a kind of mussel, which positively sings.

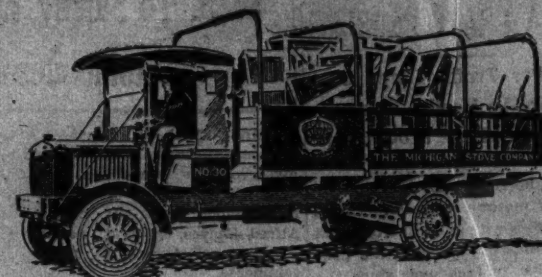
In still weather, when the water has ebbed away from the musselbeds

for a few hours, these shellfish can be heard producing a long low, suty sound.

As they have no throats, they must produce the sound by some manipulation of their double shells.

The sound is low and not at all unpleasant—in fact, it is rather sweet to the ear on a still summer's night.

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## Known the World Over

for their reliability and service giving qualities. Built in a factory with an international reputation for the care and painstaking methods with which it has built thousands of lorries, this kind of construction earned for the Federal the only Gold Medal awarded lorries at the recent Panama-Pacific Exposition.

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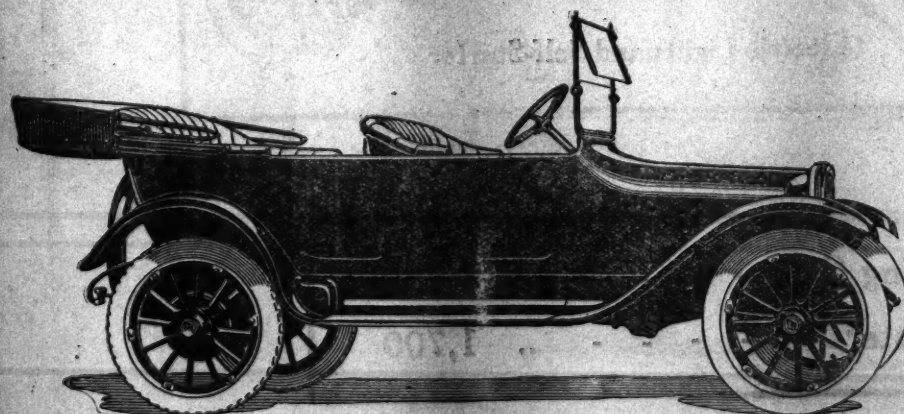
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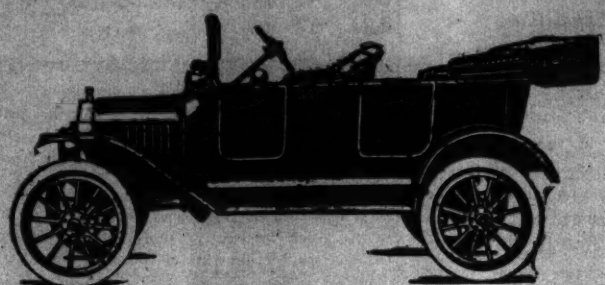
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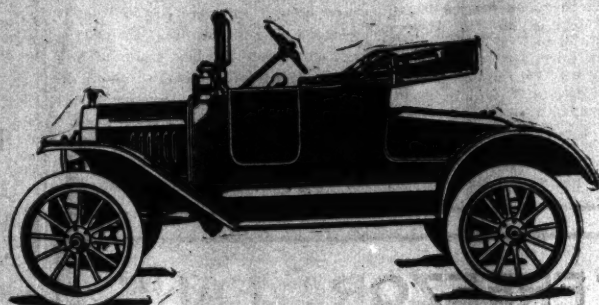
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"always on

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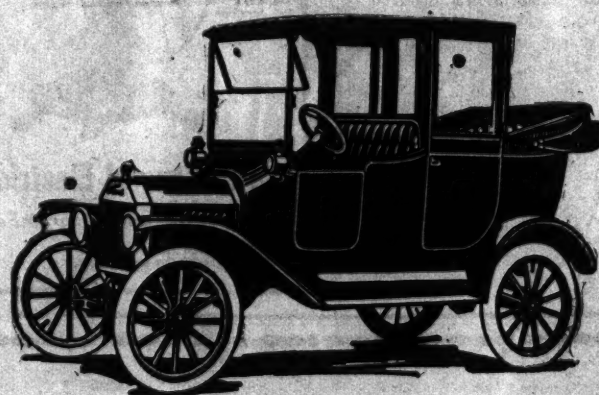
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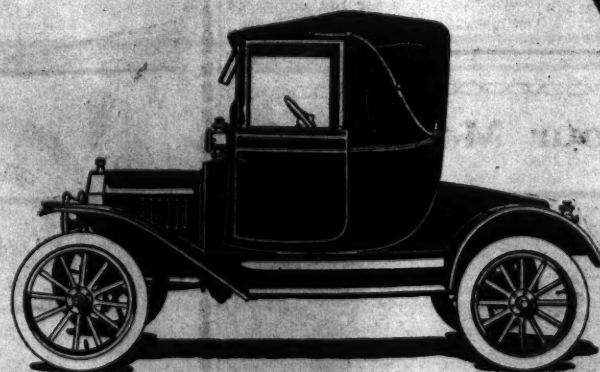
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## OVERLAND CHIEF IS A GOOD ROAD BOOSTER

John N. Willys Has Contributed Generously To This Important Movement

Among those particularly interested in the outcome of many of the good roads bills now in the hands of various committees at Washington is John N. Willys, president of The Willys-Overland Company, of Toledo, Mr. Willys always has been a staunch supporter of the good roads movement in this country and has contributed most generously towards its advancement.

In commenting upon the subject he was enthusiastic over the progress made throughout the United States in the last few years and gave it as his opinion that 1916 would break all records in the amount of good roads work accomplished.

"Judging by the numerous appropriations for good roads which are being considered by Congress and the different state legislatures, it would seem that 1916 will go down in history as a record year in the advancement of improved highways," says Mr. Willys.

"The whole country is stirred as never before relative to their great question of highway improvement. If there is anything in the world that a good citizen who loves his state and his civic or state pride delights in, it is to have the city and state reputation maintained.

"A commonwealth's reputation for enterprise, progress and all that goes to make it worth living for, is determined to a great extent by the character of its roads. And if these arteries, through which flow the business and pleasure life of a state are neglected, travel is diverted sooner or later to other channels and the chief sufferers are the townspeople and farmers who live along the neglected highway.

"Whenever a farmer loads his delivery car or wagon for market, he has in mind the road over which he has to travel. He knows that his worst hill or mud hole limits the size of the load he can move. And because this is so, the maximum efficiency of a stretch of highway does not exceed the maximum load that a man can haul over the poorest spot in it.

"Most of the opposition to road improvement work, that at one time was almost universal among farmers, has disappeared now that the automobile is in common use in the country. The objection formerly raised by the farmer was that the city tourist benefited mostly by the good roads work which he, the farmer, was taxed for. But the city man also contributes toward the fund. His automobile tax goes toward the cost of state roads and he pays for a good share of the maintenance expense.

"The rapid increase in the sale of small, light model Overland cars is evidence of the universal appeal good roads make to all classes of people. And while the perfecting of the small light, automobile has been the country's greatest factor in securing better highways, the motorist is not the only one to benefit by them.

"Every man, woman or child who lives in a community where good roads prevail, has a hundred and one advantages over those who are surrounded and hemmed in by poor roads. In fact, I believe good roads to be essential to all phases of our commercial and social intercourse and development.

"The importance of good roads in time of war has been demonstrated forcibly by the armies in Europe. Hundreds of thousands of men have been transported back and forth, by automobile and motor truck, over roads that have been kept in good condition for years. Other reports tell us how whole armies have been delayed for days and weeks owing to the poor condition of the highways in some parts of the territory."

## Sale of Buicks Are Far Above Estimates

Heavy Demand Takes Output Planned for 1916 By May

One of the most surprising sales records ever established by an American Automobile Company has just been set by the Buick people. As usual the Buick company set the estimate for the 1916 output—which was by the way nearly double the 1915 estimate. The quantity of cars manufactured were thought to fully cover all demands during the year of 1916.

However, the 1916 demands were so heavy that before May this year, every car in entire factory was sold—cars which the number of were supposed to be sufficient to supply dealer for the entire year.

After the first two month's sales, it was immediately apparent that measures had been adopted to meet the unheard of demand. The 1917 models were in the process of construction. Hundreds of extra mechanics and employees were engaged and the light to keep up with the demand began. The factory worked day and night, the machinery never stopping except for repairs. The men were offered special inducements in order to keep their interest and enthusiasm up to the limit.

In a short month car after car rolled out of the factory and to the surprise of the motor industry, Buick agents were seen to announce the 1917 Buick—far in advance of any other make and far in advance of the time set for 1917 Buick distribution.

Added interest in this feat is given by the announcement of the American Hardware and Plumbing Company of the reception of the 1917 models, which recently arrived the city and which are the center of much interest and comment. They are far in and of anything in this portion of the world. Aside from the exterior beauty, the improvement of the crown fenders, there are certain mechanical features, which are only fully appreciated by those who understand the value of the new innovations. This car is on display at the American Hardware and should be seen by anyone interested in the advancement of the automobile industry.

### 68,972 WORK AT KRUPP'S

Great German Gun Factory at Essen Has 13,023 Women Employees

While the total number of employees of the Krupp Works at Essen nearly doubled from August 1, 1914, to April 1, 1916, the number of women workers in that great gun plant increased more than tenfold during the same period, according to reports appearing in recent issues of German newspapers. On August 1, 1914, there were 36,380 men and 1,214 women employed at Krupp's, while on April 1, 1916, the figures were 55,949 and 13,023, respectively. From the beginning of the current year to April 1 the number of male gun and munition makers increased 1,358 and the number of female workers gained 2,096.

Before the war women were employed only in the selling departments and as cleaners. How the hard work in the cannon factory affects the women is shown by the report of the Sick Benefit Fund for 1915, which gives the number of cases of illness among the women workers as 76.60 per 100, compared with 62.21 per 100 among the men.

## The Universal Servant

Satisfying as Ford service is to the Ford owner there are drivers of other makes of motor cars and a multitude not automobile owners who appreciate its quality as highly.

A conservative estimate would say that probably one-fourth of the people of the United States are served by Fords owned either by themselves or others.

The Ford which leaves a great department store early in an afternoon will make 75 or 100 calls before

returning to the store, and service of the best sort is being rendered at every call, for it is making a reputation upon which in the future bigger and better business for the owners will be built.

Think how many people the large number of Ford delivery cars in the hands of all sorts of merchantile houses serve every day.

The Ford used by a salesman serves the people he calls on, for it is enabling them to obtain more prompt attention to their wants.

## MOVIE STAR JUMPS CHASM WITH MAXWELL

The most spectacular automobile action picture yet obtained by a camera, was filmed recently near Santa Barbara, Cal., where the studios of big film company are located, when a Maxwell stock touring car leaped a chasm 33 feet wide and 21 feet deep. It landed safely on the other side with fourteen feet to spare, the total distance of the flight being 47 feet. Three passengers were carried on the perilous journey. None of the passengers was injured and the car was unharmed.

The car was driven 1,000 feet on a temporary board incline to give it the momentum necessary for its long leap through the air. Albert Thompson, one of the film actors, who was driving the car, said it had attained a speed of 50 miles an hour when it left the incline built on the approach side of the gulf.

A large crowd was on hand to watch the performance and the majority of the onlookers predicted the experiment would end in disaster.

In the car beside Mr. Thompson were Juanita Hansen and Jack Little, of the "Flying A" company. When the car landed on the other side of the gorge, it continued on its way up the road, until it was brought to a stop by its daring driver.

As proof of the ease with which car and passengers withstood the hazardous experiment, the movie actors immediately drove back to the city in the same car in which they made their automobile flight.

### PRaises GERMANY'S PRESS

Prof. Goetz Says 3,900 Papers and Periodicals Have Collapsed

High praise is given to the German press by Professor Goetz of the University of Leipzig in a new book called, "Germany's Intellectual Life in the World War," recently reviewed in the London press. Professor Goetz lauds the newspapers of the fatherland for their patriotism, their lofty ideals, and the irreproachable methods pursued in realizing these ideals.

One of the labors of the German press which meets with the professor's warm recognition is the industrious and patient way it has rebutted calumnies. But for its

## Saxon Six Takes First Place In Tests

Wins Two Blue Ribbons And A Third At San Diego Exposition

Before 5,000 enthusiastic spectators, a stock Saxon Six captured two first and a third place, and won the most points in the demonstration contest just held at the San Diego exposition motor demonstration show. Although exceeded in both power and number of cylinders by higher-priced entries, the Saxon was the only car which won the trophy in two events.

The performance of the Saxon was so convincing that a spectator bought and paid for the victorious "Six" on the Exposition Grounds and, without waiting to get it cleaned up, drove the winning car home.

The hill climb, which the Saxon won, was one of the most grueling ever staged. Contestants in this event were required to drive down the 55 per cent grade of Exposition hill and up the 35 per cent pitch. Then, the drivers were obliged to turn around and reverse the order of descending and climbing. The Saxon not only made the best time, but was one of the few cars able to reach the top of the 55 per cent grade.

More expensive cars were defeated by the Saxon in the relay race. The Saxon romped around the track in fast time, winning the award of

the judges, the applause of the assembly and five additional points.

Then, just to demonstrate its flexibility in the quick "get-away" event, the Saxon won an even break with a higher priced machine for third. The time of one twelve-cylinder and two eight-cylinder cars was bettered by the Saxon.

Probably no stock car has ever given a better demonstration than the Saxon gave at the San Diego exposition—first in the hill-climbing, proving ample power; first in the relay, showing high speed; and third in the quick "get-away," completing the remarkable showing of the car.

## Another Ford Story, And This One's True

There walked into the sales room of the Rude Auto Company Ford agents in Perry, Iowa, the other day a youth

of about seventeen years. "What can I do for you?" asked the polite and obliging salesman. "Ma sent me over after a Ford," said the boy nonchalantly, just as he would ask the grocer to do him up a loaf of bread or any other common necessity.

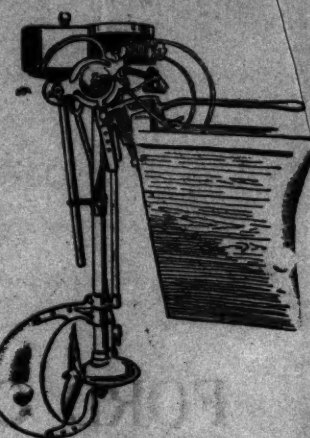
The polite and obliging salesman, just as nonchalant in manner as the boy, promptly complied. The Ford was driven over at once, "ma" paid for the car on delivery and the salesman was soon back in the garage with the cash.

The purchaser of the car was Mrs. Florence Lewis, who with the aid of an older son, operates a garage. Mrs. Lewis had been the agent for a low priced car other than the Ford but when it came to buying a car for herself she bought a Ford and ordered it with the same confidence and assurance that she displays in buying any other standard utility or necessity—bread for instance.

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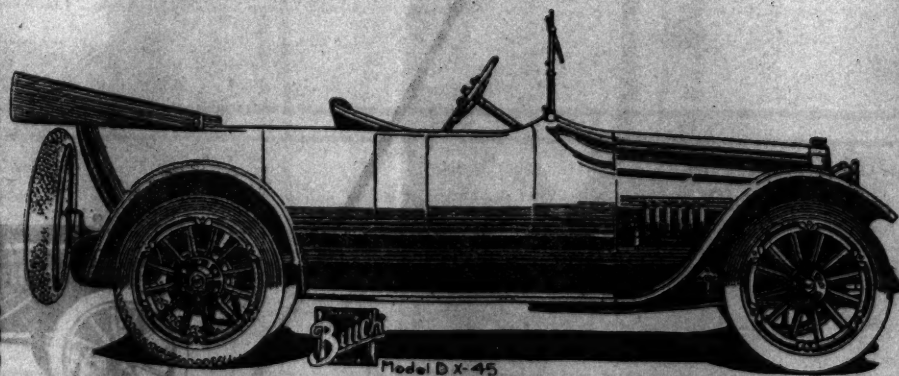
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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES



# SPORTING NEWS SECTION

## THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JULY 23, 1916

### TWO S.C.C. TEAMS AGAIN PLAY DRAW

But Staggs Has Advantage Over Turner with 137 for Five Against 167 for Seven

C. E. M. THOMSON 76 NOT OUT

Quayle Makes Local Bowling Record, Knocking Ball 147 Feet

Cricket was played on the S.C.C. ground between teams captained by Messrs. Turner and Staggs yesterday afternoon under anything but ideal conditions. The game began in brilliant sunshine, it was not five minutes old before a storm visited the Race Course; then rain came along, and after that dull weather which made the light very bad for the batsmen. But the bowling on the whole was weak and so the bats beat the ball.

W. C. D. Turner won the toss and elected to bat. He went in accompanied by Clifford. The latter was unfortunate in losing his place when the rain did not allow the bats to remain upon the wickets. He did not think he was out, and he was not alone in his opinion, but like a good sportsman he cheerfully obeyed the umpire's decision.

Turner after a brief stay had to go owing to a fine catch by Cockin off Hawkins, and then Thomson and Monk got together. Both batsmen treated the bowling with scant respect and runs came rapidly. Monk went back to the pavilion first, after being bowled by Hawkins. Then Anderson and Daniels came and went. Hollander stayed quite a long time and gathered 28 by some nice play. Thomson was playing all this time like a book. He made one mistake early in his innings which Grimshaw did not punish him for and occasionally he made lefty strokes but he showed plenty of confidence and his score of 76 was an excellent achievement and proved to be the high score of the game.

With 7 wickets down for 167, Turner declared the innings closed. Hawkins put down 18 overs and took 6 wickets for 55 runs, quite the best piece of bowling in the match.

Tait and Campbell opened up for Staggs' XI and they soon became very merry, treating the bowling of Clifford and Daniels with very little respect. 59 went up before they were parted and then Tait had to go, thanks to a wonderful catch out in the country by Emsworth.

Howell—the skipper of St. Andrew's—and Hawkins then became associated and a profitable partnership ensued. The former played carefully and made 17, while Hawkins took chances all round the wicket in a bad light and his pluck and brilliant cricket resulted in 87 appearing to his credit before Clifford placed paid to his account.

Staggs and Grimshaw played out time and the game ended in favor of Staggs' team with 137 runs for 5 wickets. Clifford was the only bowler to do any damage although Monk, Turner, Anderson and Langley kept the runs down.

W. C. D. Turner's Team			
W. C. D. Turner, c. Cockin, b. Hawkins	13		
W. J. G. Clifford, b. Grimshaw	2		
C. E. M. Thomson, not out	76		
W. J. Monk, b. Hawkins	24		
W. E. Anderson, b. Hawkins	0		
A. J. Daniels, b. Hawkins	0		
P. T. Hollander, c. Grimshaw, b. Hawkins	28		
H. Langley, l.h.w. b. Hawkins	3		
C. S. Cheatham, not out	5		
T. G. Smeaton, did not bat			
J. B. McEachran, did not bat			
Extras	17		
Total 7 wickets, 167			

Bowling Analysis			
R. Grimshaw	15	0	78
W. J. Hawkins	18	3	85
F. H. Fentycross	2	0	19
E. F. Graham			
Barrow	2	0	9
D. Campbell	2	0	12
E. W. Staggs' Team			
E. G. Tait, c. Smeaton, b. Clifford	21		
D. Campbell, c. Thomson, b. Clifford	26		
P. H. Fentycross, run out	2		
G. Howell, c. Clifford, b. Monk	17		
W. J. Hawkins, b. Clifford	27		
E. W. Staggs, not out	10		

### School Sports Chatter

By Domino Junior

The Public School tennis tournament is almost at an end. F. Madar is in the final, and he merely awaits the winner of the Smith-Hawes match to win that "Gold Medal" racket. If he fails to win the tournament he will be awarded a silver cup as runner-up, so he has few anticipatory regrets. The Smith-Hawes match should hold our attention. It was supposed to be played on Friday, but the weather called it off. So it may be played today.

Hawes has sprung some surprises. He has shown his ability as a tennis player by beating Hansen. His match against Smith will be a fast one, for he is an expert in placing, whilst Smith can lay claim to being a record driver.

Turning to cricket, Public School is pretty well off. So are the Hanburys. The latter have still to hunt up some of their old cricks before they can be of high class caliber, but they're shaping nicely.

The Railway team is going strong. Public School went down to them a week or so ago. L. P. Quincey is a "demon" bowler. The Railway also has C. L. W. Bailey, but better still they claim to have a dark horse in Ho Wing-chien, who is a deadly bowler.

Public School has been strengthened in cricket by the appearance of Alf. Sousa. He was Captain of the School eleven several years back, but left for England to finish his studies. Recently he was in Hongkong University, and I hope that it won't be long before he will repeat the scores he used to pile up in school cricket. His younger brother also comes in as a useful man on the team.

### ROBERTS HEADS LIST OF BATTING AVERAGES

Has Percentage of 409; Hadley Comes Second; Four Are Over 300

The batting averages of the Shanghai baseball team have just been compiled by the official scorer. Roberts leads the list with an average of 409 to his credit. The team can boast of four out of twelve players who are batting over 300. Hadley is next to Roberts, and after him comes Ollerdsen and Morrison, which, six and gentlemen, is pretty darn good hitting. The averages are taken from the games with sailor teams, scrub games not being counted. Yesterday's game is not included.

	A.B.	Hits	Pct.
Roberts	23	9	409
Hadley	5	2	409
Ollerdsen	18	7	389
Morrison	25	9	360
Hykes	14	4	281
Rasmussen	33	9	270
Hutchinson	23	6	270
Pennywit	16	4	250
Wood	16	4	250
Walker	10	3	300
Holliday	21	3	142
Swan	14	2	142

Total 215 61 283  
For the baseball game this afternoon, Shanghai and Quirus have gone into a holy alliance against Brooklyn. Picked players from the club and the gunboat have been fitted into a machine that has sworn on the sacred hat to get the scalp of the flagship. Far from being frightened, old "Ike" Eysinger, skipper of the Brooklyn, has generously offered the Allies one of his best pitchers. It was rumored that Dynamite Hyton will go into the box against his team-mates.

### Rowing Is Cancelled; Water Polo Instead

The committee of the Shanghai Rowing Club have decided that the weather is a trifle too warm just now for rowing races and, accordingly, they have cancelled the events which should have taken place tomorrow. Instead, there will be a water polo match at the Bath between two picked teams, captained respectively by those masters of the game, Messrs. R. W. MacCabe and D. H. Cooke. The names of the selected players have been posted at the club and they are asked to be there on time.

### We Refuse To Mention What All This Is About Tisdale Did It



### Lawn Bowls

Mr. Ellis Hunter's team defeated Mr. Phillips' team, yesterday, at the Lawn Bowls Club, the scores being 137 to 112.

The Club was highly excited over the result, particularly the meeting between the two captains. Phillips has been the Club champion for the last three years and is recognised as one of the best bowlers the Settlement has ever had. Hunter, on the other hand, though perhaps not exactly a novice, is a long way off the high mark.

Still, Hunter put it across the champion and secured a great victory, winning very easily. Mr. Hunter suffered the disadvantage, too, of having hurt his leg.

The scores follow:

Mr. Hunter's team		Mr. Phillips' team	
Rink No. 1		Rink No. 1	
J. Rose Young	W. D. Graham	J. Rose Young	W. D. Graham
(skip)	(skip)	(skip)	(skip)
M. C. Emmett	F. C. Banham	M. C. Emmett	F. C. Banham
A. W. Dewhurst	A. T. Wignall	A. W. Dewhurst	A. T. Wignall
J. Frost	A. Samson	J. Frost	A. Samson
12	13	12	13
Rink No. 2		Rink No. 2	
R. A. Lawson	A. D. Bell	R. A. Lawson	A. D. Bell
(skip)	(skip)	(skip)	(skip)
W. J. Vine	Dr. J. W. Rose	W. J. Vine	Dr. J. W. Rose
G. R. Wingrove	E. Payne	G. R. Wingrove	E. Payne
F. L. Marshall	D. M. Graham	F. L. Marshall	D. M. Graham
17	19	17	19
Rink No. 3		Rink No. 3	
Ellis Hunter	G. H. Phillips	Ellis Hunter	G. H. Phillips
(skip)	(skip)	(skip)	(skip)
L. Evans	F. B. Walker	L. Evans	F. B. Walker
C. M. Bain	J. Sooton	C. M. Bain	J. Sooton
W. N. C. Allen	J. T. Dimmelford	W. N. C. Allen	J. T. Dimmelford
23	17	23	17
Rink No. 4		Rink No. 4	
D. Meeme	H. B. Stewart	D. Meeme	H. B. Stewart
(skip)	(skip)	(skip)	(skip)
G. Dunlop	B. Hammond	G. Dunlop	B. Hammond
C. W. Marshall	V. Grundy	C. W. Marshall	V. Grundy
W. Galar	F. Large	W. Galar	F. Large
27	20	27	20
Rink No. 5		Rink No. 5	
J. C. MacDougall	J. P. Lowe	J. C. MacDougall	J. P. Lowe
(skip)	(skip)	(skip)	(skip)
C. E. Pearson	H. Browatt	C. E. Pearson	H. Browatt
F. A. Sampson	J. Naylor	F. A. Sampson	J. Naylor
J. C. Thomson	D. MacGregor	J. C. Thomson	D. MacGregor
36	18	36	18
Rink No. 6		Rink No. 6	
J. Park	A. Gray	J. Park	A. Gray
(skip)	(skip)	(skip)	(skip)
W. A. Ogden	J. J. Sheridan	W. A. Ogden	J. J. Sheridan
B. Hunting	W. Butts	B. Hunting	W. Butts
R. Minnema	A. Taylor	R. Minnema	A. Taylor
21	20	21	20
Total	137	Total	112

### Domino's Chat On Films

By Domino

"Do you think it is going to rain?" We have been asked to consider this question for some days past and had been promised that if it did rain one of the Allied War Charities would benefit to the extent of \$5 dollars. But on the other hand we have been told that if it did not rain the same fund would get the same donation, so the majority of those who were not keen on going to bed too early rather hoped that the weather would behave itself so that they might have the opportunity of being introduced to—

Mike Newman.

It did rain, and so the Astor House Roof Garden did not blossom forth, but all being well it will do so tonight. But let me give you a preliminary idea of Mike Newman or as he is now being called "The Amusement Man." He is not very tall. He is not very short. He smokes a little. He drinks a little. He smiles a little. He plays a little. He talks a lot. He is older than he looks. He wears a straw hat no matter how high the sun is in the heavens, and always at a very roughish angle. He has a nice little curl that sits charmingly over a rather intellectual forehead but I wouldn't call him extra good looking. Well, that's Mike Newman as I see him.

He has never done a day's work in his life for anyone. He has worked hard all his life for "Mike Newman." He has made lots of money and he has spent lots of money on lots of people. He has come to Shanghai, with the intention of making money, but he wants to give everyone quite a good run for their cash. He has brought good pictures with him and there are more on the way. He was not able to open last night, but the weather clearing up just for a few minutes, he trotted along to the dining room, to the lounge, and to any other old place where people generally congregate and asked all to come along and see a picture or so for nothing. Needless to say many accepted the invitation and saw some wonderfully clear pictures.

Yesterday he received two interesting films from home. One shows Charles Hawtree in the "Message From Mars" and the other pictures Nat Goodwin in "Oliver Twist." Newman has also a reel which features Freddy Welsh and Charlie White in a ten round fight, and I doubt if ever a clearer picture has been shown here.

Chicago is sometimes known as the windy city. Mike Newman was

born there. That accounts for a lot. He says he is Scottish, that his mother was born at Verdun, and that his father was a Highlander by absorption, and yet his name is Mike. He started life selling newspapers to anyone that cared to buy them. He wasn't above tossing his patrons double or quits, but then he had a lucky dime. He still has a good deal to do with newspapers but now, instead of selling them, he wants them to sell for him.

Mike Newman has always been a showman. When it was flying machines he promoted flying matches, and curiously enough it was he that brought out Tom Gunn, the first Chinese flier. He has a story to tell about that. Gunn on one occasion was not anxious to fly as he thought the wind was worse than Chicago's. But Newman had advertised it and so with the help of a spanner, or a crowbar, he persuaded Tom to go aloft.

Then feature films came along and he collared "The Hypocrites" among other things and so he arrived here. He likes the place. His chief ambition is to be "The Amusement Man" here. He has the agency for the biggest exporting film agency in the world; he has also arranged to have a more or less regular supply of vaudeville artists to keep things interesting.

He opens tonight, weather permitting. Every ticket sold will have a counterfoil. All you have to do with it is to drop it into a box provided, and at certain seasons, members of the Red Cross Committee will open the box, and Mike will redeem all counterfoils at five cents apiece. In this the "Amusement Man" is following an excellent custom adopted by all the theaters in England. There is a tax of one penny on all tickets, and the proceeds go to War Funds.

### DILLON BEATS MORAN

New York, N.Y., June 30.—Jack Dillon had a big shade on Frank Moran, the Pittsburgh six-foot ball star, last evening in a 16-round go. In nine out of the 10 rounds the Indiana man had the better of the Smoky City boxer and at the end of the melee had Moran bleeding and in addition closed one of his orbs. Dillon weighed in at 149 pounds, while Moran went in the ring at 164. Dillon, despite his light weight, is seeking a match with Jess Willard.

### Lawn Tennis

Lancastrian Handicaps  
It has been decided to promote three competitions under the auspices of the Association of Lancastrians—gentlemen's singles, gentlemen's doubles and mixed doubles. In the latter competition, the ladies need not necessarily be Lancastrians.

Entries for the above competitions close on Thursday next, July 27 and should be sent to the hon. secretary, Mr. P. Campbell, Shanghai Times.

S.C.C. v. Portuguese

The S.C.C. and the Portuguese Tennis Association will play a tennis match next Wednesday afternoon: five couples; best of 3 sets; on the S.C.C. courts. S.C.C. team:—

Capt. E. F. M. Barrett and J. S. McEachran.  
L. R. When and St. G. R. Clark.  
W. J. Hawkins and A. J. Grant.  
Dr. Moore and D. Campbell.  
R. H. C. Godwin and G. A. Thomson.

P. S. O. B. versus Police

On account of the Police being unable to raise a team, the match called for today has been postponed to a later date.

S.C.C. Doubles Handicap

The S.C.C. tennis committee announce that the first round of the doubles handicap must be played off by today, the second round by the 27th and the third by arrangement. The draw for the first round is as follows:

Morrison and Benwell v. Enticknap and N. Thomson; Hilliard and Williams v. Law and Cooke; McEachran and G. A. Thomson v. Daniels and Anderson; Brook and McEachran v. Farran and Wilson; Pencock and Mann v. Hawkins and Middleton; Lanning and Campbell v. Cheatham and Cheatham; Ray and Gray v. Johnson and Langley.

The successful couple in the last game will then have to meet Field and Prevost. The other winners in this round pair off in the order of games as above for the second round, the contestants in which are completed by the following, who drew byes in the first round:

Balley and Foster v. When and Clark; Githings and Klein v. Ramsay and Moore; Tiffin and Dunlop v. Toes and Oakshott; Leslie and C. E. M. Thomson v. Woodford and Cooper.

### The Weather

More thunderstorms. Typhoon slowly approaching Luzon. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 94.5 and the minimum 74.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 93.6 and 75.2.

### SHANGHAI WINNER OVER QUIROS, 12-7

Locals Had Sailors Shut Out Until the Last Half Of Ninth

HADLEY IN FINE FORM

Sloppy Fielding In Final Inning Causes Scare; Errors Are Numerous

Pat—I see by the paper that it's always the last coach on a train that gets smashed up in a wreck. Mike—Then why don't they leave off the last coach?

The Shanghai Ball Team might put into effect the above suggestion and profit by leaving off the last inning of their games. They have a habit of fearing through the opposition for eight innings—and during the ninth their friends behind the chicken wire sit with their hearts crowding their Adam's apples until the thing is over. The jinx that used to lurk in the seventh inning has moved into the ninth.

Shanghai won yesterday against Quirus. Shanghai won although the jinx got busy in the last inning and allowed the sailor boys to lope about the bases for seven runs. The score at the finish was 13 to 7—Quirus having been unable to score until they started things in the ninth. Some idea of the severity of the hoodoo during that dismal inning can be gained by the statement that even the excellent Holliday on short was unable to snap 'em and shoot them across to first.

Up to the last inning all the luck broke for Shanghai. In the fourth they piled up the runs on Quirus almost as badly as the sailors did in the ninth. There was about fifteen minutes of play during which no ball was caught. Shanghai got exceeding busy and earned six runs before Quirus were able to put enough squeeze into their gloves to hold the pill.

Hadley and Swan pitched for Shanghai while Sullivan and Neal worked on the mound for Quirus. Hadley allowed three hits in five innings and Swan allowed five hits in four. Shanghai got seven hits off Sullivan in four innings and four off Neal during the rest of the game. Sullivan and Neal struck out a man each while Hadley and Swan fanned two apiece. Hadley, Swan and Sullivan each walked one batter, while Neal walked two. The one long hit of the game was a three-sacker by Morrison. There was one double play—Hadley to Morrison to Woods. The umpires were Eysinger and Merriman.

The score:  
Shanghai 13 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 12  
Quirus 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7

Quirus			
A.B.R.H.B.O.A.E.			
Dyde, 2nd	4	1	0 0 3 1
Hess, c.	5	1	0 2 2 2
Boone, c.f.	5	0	1 1 0 0
Kinsman, 3rd	5	1	0 1 2 1
Neal, p. and 1st	3	1	0 5 3 1
Myers, r.f.	4	1	2 0 1 0
Glover, l.f.	3	0	0 1 0 1
Light, c.	4	1	0 0 2 1
Sullivan, p. and c.	4	1	2 0 0 2
Total	37	7	3 24 12 9

Shanghai			
A.B.R.H.B.O.A.E.			
Ollerdsen, l.f.	5	1	1 1 1 0 1
Rasmussen, c.	5	1	3 1 4 1
Hutchinson, c.f.	4	2	1 3 0 1
Morrison, 3rd	4	2	1 1 2 3 0
Holliday, s.	4	1	2 1 3 7 2
Pennywit, r.f.	4	1	0 0 0 0
Hykes, 1st	5	0	1 0 1 0 2
Woods, 2nd	4	2	1 4 0 1
Hadley, p.	5	2	1 1 0 3 1
Swan, p.	4	1	0 0 0 2 0
Total	37	12	11 7 27 19 9

### Big League Baseball Standing June 30

National League			
Won	Lost	Pct.	
Brooklyn	35	21	.625
Philadelphia	32	27	.543
Boston	29	28	.517
New York	28	28	.500
Chicago	29	30	.491
Cincinnati	29	32	.475
Pittsburgh	27	39	.407
St. Louis	26	39	.400
American League			
Won	Lost	Pct.	
New York	37	24	.607
Cleveland	34	28	.548
Chicago	33	28	.541
Washington	33	29	.533
Boston	33	30	.524
Detroit	34	31	.523
St. Louis	26	35	.426
Philadelphia	18	43	.295



## USE OF THE DOUBLE AT ROYAL AUCTION

### Bids With Two Meanings Made To Advantage In Some Situations

By An Expert  
New York, June 18.—Among the peculiar modern uses of the double is one which requires considerable judgment in handling on the part of both doubler and partner. This is the double with the double meaning; the one that shows that the player thinks he can defeat the contract, but at the same time would rather his partner would try for game on some other bid.

To some persons this may seem rather anomalous bidding. Why, they ask, should a player indicate that the best he can do is to defeat the opponent's declaration and at the same time intimate that he would rather not be left to try it?

Yet there are many situations in which this kind of double can be used to better advantage than any other bid, because it conveys to the partner that most valuable of all privileges, the choice of two lines of play, depending on which better suits his hand, also because it indicates a controlled suit.

When the only thing to do is either to pursue the first declaration made or to throw it up altogether, one frequently does the wrong thing; but when there is a choice between two good lines against the opponents' one, mistakes are not so common.

Every good player knows the value of being able to show two equal suits by two successive bids, the more common situation being when it is his intention from the start to show them both and then to abide by his partner's choice. Many examples of the kind have been published in these articles.

But the same principle of bidding two suits can often be brought into play when the declarer and not the doubler is at first of bidding anything except the one suit. The object of the secondary bid in such cases, which might almost be called a forced bid, is the same as the deliberate declaration of two different suits, to allow the partner to take his choice, to say which better fits his hand.

Here is an instructive situation of this character which came up in a recent duplicate match. Only one pair in the room went game on the hand and their bidding is an excellent example of correct inference.

H—3 3 3  
C—4 4 4  
D—4 4 4  
S—K 6 5

H—4 2  
C—K 7 6  
D—K J 10 7 5  
S—Q J 7

H—Q 7 5  
C—Q 5 4  
D—A 10 9 8  
S—A 10 8 6 4

Z dealt and passed at most tables, not feeling equal to the no trumper that two or three started with. A also passed. The beginning shows that although A has three honors in diamonds there is not a sure trick in the suit. Y bid a club, more to ask a lead in anticipation of B's getting the contract than anything else. B bid a heart on his four honors.

Z passed, as he was satisfied he could save the game in hearts, but A denied the hearts by bidding two diamonds. Having got the opponents into a minor suit, Z passed. Now look at B's inference.

A passed the first round without a bid, therefore his diamonds cannot be headed by any sure tricks. The only object of declaring them now is to deny the hearts. If Y has the clubs the only thing A can have outside his diamonds is in spades, so B bid two spades. With all suits stopped, Z helped the club, but A went to three spades, just to show B that he was on the right track.

It is worth while to notice in passing that hearts if left with it. In fact, at one table at which he bid to hearts over Z's no trumper he was set for one trick, but scored his 64 in honors.

Playing against the hearts Z led a club to avoid single honor suits and tenaces. B won the trick and led a diamond, which dummy held with the ten. Y dropping the nine. Dummy then led the trump, the queen of the ten going to Z's queen.

Z led the ace of diamonds, and Y completed his down and out echo, so Z ruffed him with another diamond. A small spade from Y allowed Z to lead through the king of clubs. Now dummy is forced to lead spades, as the diamond would give one opponent a ruff and the other a discard. If he leads the trump, the spade king brings in all the clubs.

Y won the spade trick and led the club, which B trumped, but he failed to drop the trumps in two more leads, so that Y and Z made three trumps, two spades and a diamond.

At the only table at which B went to two spades he went game, but it was a game that he might have missed, the all important trick being secured by giving dummy one ruff before leading trumps.

Z led the club and B won it with the ace, leading a diamond and successfully finessing the ten. Instead of leading the trumps at this stage B led three rounds of hearts, dummy ruffing the third and then leading trumps. Z put the queen of hearts on the jack, for fear dummy would discard the losing club.

Z won the trump lead and led a club. Y put on the king and led his last trump, which held with the king. B trumped the next club lead

and dropped all the trumps in two leads. Then he went through Z with another diamond, so that the ace was all B could make.

The student will find that B's game nothing if he ruffs Y with the losing heart instead of leading the second round of clubs, as dummy will trump in with the queen or jack if Y overtrumps and leads a club dummy wins and returns the club for B to trump. Two rounds of trumps and the diamond lead follow.

Now here is an example of how a double may give the partner the same choice as declaring two suits, although the double in this case means precisely what it says; that doubler thinks he can defeat the opponents' contract if they are left to play it. The hand came up at the Knickerbocker last week.

H—A Q 5 7  
C—Q 3 4 2  
D—A 5 4  
S—

H—K J 5 4  
C—A 2  
D—J 8  
S—K J 9 4

H—10  
C—K Q 10 7 6 3 2  
D—K Q 10 7 6 3 2  
S—A Q 10 7 6 3 2

Z dealt and bid a spade, fully intending to show the suit of lesser value on the second round of bids if there was any overcalling. A bid two hearts, expecting to get the contract or drive Z out of his depth, as A knows he cannot go game in spades.

Now Y wants to deny the spade suit, but at the same time he wants to show that he has a pretty good hand outside. If it was A that had bid the spades, he would double to show that he had none. As it is he doubles the hearts.

This cannot possibly mean that he has no hearts, but must mean two things; that he cannot assist the spades and that he does not believe A can make two hearts. To bid the clubs would mean that he had a bid suit, which is not true. He has not a trick in clubs. That would be to retreat from a strong attacking game to a minor suit.

Whether or not B bids two clubs makes no difference to Z, who is going to bid the diamonds over anything. Now A cannot go with the hearts in the face of Y's double and B's silence, so Z plays the hand at three diamonds.

Z leaves his partner in with the doubled heart, which he has to take and simple honors, 216 points. Playing it at three diamonds, with the prospect of game held out by Y's double, Z makes a grand slam, with 23 honors, which is 177 points, and 125 more for a game won, \$92 altogether.

The interesting point about Y's hand is his ability to support anything but spades. If Z's spades are strong enough he can go back to them. If they are good for several sure tricks, he can go to no trumps, or he can bid to either of the minor suits if he can see game. But unless Z can see a fair chance for game, Y suggests that it will be better to defeat the heart contract.

Here is another example of the double, which has only half the meaning of the last one. The doubler cannot defeat the contract unless his hand is as good as a strong card. The object of the double in this case is to force the partner to bid something, no matter what, just to give the doubler a line on the situation. The hand was played in a duplicate match at the Knickerbocker.

H—A 3  
C—Q 6 4 2  
D—A K 7 5 2  
S—

H—J 3 4 2  
C—Q J 3  
D—J 8 5 3  
S—K Q 6 5 4

H—10 7 5  
C—A K 7 5  
D—4  
S—A J 10

Z dealt and bid a club. A and Y both passed, and B bid two spades. This is the method adopted by some players to show that they want to play the hand at spades and nothing else. It is considered bad bidding when one is not afraid of the other major suit or no trumps. Overcalling a hand to prevent the partner from taking you out is poor policy when you would be very glad to have him take you out with five or six small hearts if he has no spades. When you bid two, he will leave you alone, even if he has not a spade in his hand. He would lead the two spades. He is not strong enough to set the spade contract, neither does he want to retreat to the minor suit he bid first. He wants to force Y to trot out his best suit, no matter what it is. That is one of the modern uses of the

double, and the student should observe the number of hands in which it would be useful.

When A passed, Y promptly bid two no trumps, and it is hardly necessary to say that he went game by making four clubs, two diamonds, two spades, and a heart.

The peculiar thing about this hand is that with precisely the same bidding, Y supported the original club bid instead of going to no trumps, and Z went game in clubs.

The play on the club declaration was rather interesting, and shows the importance of getting five odd and not four when playing a minor suit. The extra trick is worth more than 150 points in a duplicate game.

A led the spade and Z won the queen with the ace, leading two rounds of trumps, which left A with the queen. Now the thing is to prevent A or B from making a heart trick as well as a spade and the inevitable trump.

Three rounds of diamonds allowed Z to ruff a diamond, but without clearing the suit. Z then led one of his equals in spades, losing the inevitable trick to B's king.

It does not matter what B leads next. If he leads a spade Y will get a heart discard, whether A trumps the spade or not. If B leads a heart, which is what he actually did do, dummy wins with the ace and gives Z another ruff with the diamond.

This allows Z to lead the ten of spades, and again it does not matter whether A trumps it or not. Y will lead the ten of the leading heart and still have a trump left to ruff the heart suit, bringing in the long diamond as well, which wins the game.

Although A's trump did do, it was not responsible for the small score of 41, which was the total amount the Railway team raised. Quincey again came out top scorer with 15, Bailey being the next best with 6. Hansen bowled well throughout, and dismissed 5 for 26 runs. Ollerdesen took 2 for 13, and White who was put in late to bowl took 2 for 3 runs. The full scores are as follows:

H—Q J 3  
C—10 2  
D—5 2  
S—K Q 6 5 4 2

H—7 2  
C—A 8 6 4  
D—A K J 8 6 4  
S—4 4

H—A K 4 3  
C—K J 9 5 3  
D—3  
S—10 7 2

Z dealt and bid a heart. A two diamonds and Y two spades. This does not necessarily mean that Y cannot assist the hearts, but it does mean that Y has a better spade declaration if Z has the top in hearts than Z is likely to have in hearts. B went on three diamonds.

When Z and A passed Y went to three spades and then B doubled. His idea was to induce his partner to go to no trumps, as he did not see game. Y was denying any assistance in hearts, but was afraid of the hearts and went to four diamonds instead of no trumps.

Y went right on to four spades, which is rather forward bidding in the face of the double, but he was afraid of losing the game in diamonds if he left A in. A could make four, but not the game, as he must lose a club and two hearts.

When B doubled the four spades it was no longer with any idea of inducing A to go no trumps, but to set the contract, as he did not see game in diamonds when he could not ruff anything until the third round.

Although A was wrong about the five hearts in Z's hand, he was right about the no trumper's being too weak. It is true that Z might play so badly as to give A three odd at no trumps if he led either of the black suits after making his fourth heart, supposing that Y led hearts originally.

But Z's play would be to put A right in with the diamonds, so as to be sure of killing the club queen. Y has bid the spades so strong, that A cannot have any of that suit to lead, or only one at most.

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R. H. Ragt, c. sub. b. Spottiswoode ..... 5  
C. H. Bhoora, l.b.w. Quincey ..... 19  
B. C. Sethna, b. Quincey ..... 4  
H. S. Madan, b. Quincey ..... 3  
C. H. Seina, c. Doyle, b. Sale ..... 7  
S. M. Talati, b. Quincey ..... 6  
J. H. Shroff, c. Quincey, b. Robert- ..... 1  
F. B. Branes, b. Robertson ..... 0  
K. D. Karandji, b. Sale ..... 0  
R. Vicaie, not out ..... 7  
Extras ..... 7

Total (for 8 wickets) 104  
Bowling Analysis  
O M R W  
Quincey ..... 7 0 15 5  
Spottiswoode ..... 5 0 22 1  
Robertson ..... 1 1 0 2  
Sale ..... 1 1 0 2

Police  
J. Adams, b. Bhoora ..... 8  
J. Robertson, c. sub. b. Ragt ..... 0  
K. E. Newman, b. Bhoora ..... 15  
J. A. Quincey, c. Sethna, b. Bhoora ..... 5  
J. Mason, b. Ragt ..... 8  
T. W. Spottiswoode, c. Vicaie, b. ..... 18  
Ragt, not out ..... 22  
C. Doyle, not out ..... 32  
E. C. Rock, b. Ragt ..... 1  
G. Sale, b. Bhoora ..... 1  
Extras ..... 8

Total (for 8 wickets) 104  
Bowling Analysis  
O M R W  
C. H. Bhoora ..... 10 1 50 4  
R. H. Ragt ..... 2 0 37 4  
K. D. Karandji ..... 1 0 9 0  
Rees, Wis. Easily

In the match between the Thomas Hambury Old Boys and the Police, the latter won the toss and W. J. Haynes and H. J. Ambrose added 115 for the 2nd wicket. Both played sound cricket. Ambrose was in a hitting mood, making two sixes and many fours. Haynes also played well. Several others hit out and the innings was declared closed for 191 for 5. H. J. Cooper and Ambrose were far too strong in the bowling department for the School boys. Cooper did especially well with 5 wickets for the small cost of 9 runs in 7 overs. Ambrose took 2 wickets for 17. The Rees' won the game by the large margin of 165 runs.

S.R.C.  
W. J. Haynes, c. G. V. Jensen, b. ..... 64  
A. J. Willis ..... 15  
H. J. Cooper (Capt.), b. A. J. Willis ..... 5  
H. J. Ambrose, run out ..... 55  
H. J. S. Brandt, b. A. J. Willis ..... 15  
T. Main, c. G. V. Jensen, b. A. J. Willis ..... 13  
Extras ..... 13

Total (for 8 wickets) 191  
Bowling Analysis  
O M R W  
A. J. Willis ..... 14 2 53 3  
A. J. Daniels ..... 8 0 25 0  
W. J. Monk ..... 6 2 16 1  
W. C. D. Turner ..... 4 1 12 0  
W. E. Anderson ..... 4 1 10 0  
H. Langley ..... 5 0 8 0

Public School Old Boys Win  
The Public School Old Boys journeyed out to Markham Place yesterday to repay the defeat which they met with, when they played the Railway's team last Saturday week. Bowers and Sousa opened for the school, but before long Sousa was l.b.w. to Bailey and retired with seven runs to his credit. While the next man in only made 5 and was dismissed by Bailey, who was bowling with good length. G. Madar (11), E. J. Cooke (12), C. E. Ollerdesen (24) were the only players with double figures for the school, and the whole side was put out for 88 runs. Bailey secured 2 wickets for 33 runs, but Quincey did better and took 5 for 24. The school's fielding, as well as its bowling, were responsible for the small score of 41, which was the total amount the Railway team raised. Quincey again came out top scorer with 15, Bailey being the next best with 6. Hansen bowled well throughout, and dismissed 5 for 26 runs. Ollerdesen took 2 for 13, and White who was put in late to bowl took 2 for 3 runs. The full scores are as follows:

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A. Sousa, l.b.w. b. Bailey ..... 5  
A. White, b. Bailey ..... 6  
G. Madar, c. Sullivan ..... 13  
F. Madar, b. Bailey ..... 0  
E. J. Cooke, c. Forrester, b. Quincey ..... 12  
C. E. Ollerdesen, c. Bailey, b. Chesham ..... 24  
A. Hansen, c. Chesham, b. Quincey ..... 6  
J. P. Hawes, b. Quincey ..... 4  
R. Komaroff, b. Quincey ..... 8  
E. Rowland, not out ..... 8  
Extras ..... 8

Total ..... 48  
Bowling Analysis  
O M R W  
Bailey ..... 3 1 32 2  
Quincey ..... 2 1 24 5  
Chesham ..... 4 2 23 1

Railway Team  
F. Mulvey, c. Bowers, b. Hansen ..... 0  
L. Quincey, b. Hansen ..... 12  
C. Bailey, stumped Sousa ..... 6  
T. Sullivan, c. Hawes, b. Hansen ..... 2  
B. Forrester, b. Hansen ..... 0  
R. Chesham, b. Ollerdesen ..... 2  
W. Mousley, c. Sousa, b. Ollerdesen ..... 2  
F. Dunstan, b. White ..... 5  
P. Keefe, c. Rowland, b. Hansen ..... 1  
J. Keefe, b. White ..... 2  
H. Morgan, not out ..... 2  
Extras ..... 2

Total ..... 41  
Bowling Analysis  
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Ollerdesen ..... 6 1 13 2  
White ..... 2 3 1 2

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## Two S.C.C. Teams Again Play Draw

(Continued from Page 1)

R. Grimshaw, not out ..... 10  
E. P. Graham-Barrow, did not bat  
C. Lowe, did not bat  
E. Tug, did not bat  
J. Cockin, did not bat  
Extras ..... 15

Total 5 wickets... 187  
Bowling Analysis  
O M R W  
W. C. G. Clifford ..... 14 2 53 3  
A. J. Daniels ..... 8 0 25 0  
W. J. Monk ..... 6 2 16 1  
W. C. D. Turner ..... 4 1 12 0  
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Extras ..... 8

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L. Quincey, b. Hansen ..... 12  
C. Bailey, stumped Sousa ..... 6  
T. Sullivan, c. Hawes, b. Hansen ..... 2  
B. Forrester, b. Hansen ..... 0  
R. Chesham, b. Ollerdesen ..... 2  
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